BALTH DISTRIBUTION CO

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0. P. GORE & CO., ALL MAKE ANOTHER

dnesday, March 10,

Issorted Ties & Sandals THAT ARE CHOICE.

goods ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabsah-av. March II, at 9:30 a. m., RADE SALE

American W. G. Ware. English W. G. Ware. Rock. and Yellow Ware. Glassware, "assorted." ON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

SING-OUT SALE rt Depository, o Wabash-av.,

s Every Day This Week. MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. FRIDAY, l Sale of Mirrors. Wednesday's Sale,

NTIRE FURNITURE ant PRIVATE RESIDENCE. o Carpets, d Chamber Sets, Iousehold Goods,
Ierchandise, &c., &c.

| ELL-must have room for consistent of the constant of

HENRY & HATCH, ors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., neers, 137 & 139 Wabash-av. NESDAY, MARCH 16, R AUCTION TRADE SALE oods, clothing, Furnishing Goods, Cashmeres, ALadies' and Gents' Hosiery, Conguilery, Notions, etc.,
AT 16 OCLOCK A. M.
HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

RY FRIEDMAN & SONS, ers, 190, 201, and 203 Randolph-st. LAR TRADE SALE ockery, and Glassware esday, March 10, at 10 o'clk.

China, W. G. Crockery, Brown and Yellow Ware, ed Ware, &c., &c., &c., Salesman, GEO, W. BECKFORD, Salesman, D. LONG & CO., r Wednesday's Sale, all kinds, Carpeta, Stores, Crocker, council of Goods.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioness.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Fitz John Por ter's Democratic managers have abandoned their case, and have asked leave to transfer his case from the avenue of the Senate to the cata-comb pigeon-holes of the Judiciary Committee,

til he and his hearers were alike bewildered When he had concluded Gen. Logan made som

nd there was a lively interchange of wo

The Senator from New Jersey asserted with

"Pinafore" dignity, that "Sir John Porter had never used the profane expression attributed to

im by a witness." This, Gen. Logan said, was

on McDonald's misstatements. When he had concluded, Senator Jones, of Florida, took the

press until after the Senator from Florida had

spoken. The preamble states that legal ques-tions have arisen during the discussion of the

bill, and the resolution refers it to the Commit

tee on the Judiciary. This prevents Gen. Burnside, Conkling, and several of the Republicans

M'DONALD'S REMARKS.
To the Western Associated Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.-In the Senat

the morning hour having expired, consideration was resumed of the bill for the relief of Fitz

John Porter,
Mr. McDonald continued his remarks in sup-

Mr. McDonald said the engagement in which

the Iron Brigade played so conspicuous a part as lately referred to by the Senator from Wis

August, when these operations were going or but in the fierce contest that took place on th

WARM FRIENDS OF FITZ JOHN PORTER

LARGELY DIRECTED AGAINST M'DOWELL

at least doubt whether that is germane or proper."

Mr. McDonaid, in concluding his argument, said that, while Porter was not an admirer of Pope, he was loyal, and fought honestly under him. He appealed to the sense of justice of the Senate for the passage of the bill.

LOGAN.

At the conclusion of Mr. McDonaid's speech, Mr. Logan took the floor and replied to what he thought a misrepresentation of the evidence on the part of the supporters of the bill. He said all the evidence showed that Longstreet was not in front of Porter on the 2sth, and in other respects bore out his former arguments. He also said that Porter's friends virtually gave up his case when they were forced to make false charges against other men to support their views.

Mr. Randolph asked Mr. Logan if he would deny that Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty were the equals of any other three Generals in the army in honesty and competency, and whether they did not declare that Longstreet was in front of Porter.

Mr. Logan—They are honorable, learned, and

they did not declare that Longstreet was in front of Porter.

Mr. Logan—They are honorable, learned, and just men. I say may God give me power to understand this case as they do. No honest man, unless he is deceived, can report as this Board has reported, that 25,000 men were in front of Porter. They made a report not based on testimony or facts, but in accordance with the argument of counsel. Of course they are honorable men, but no more so than President Lincoln and the nine men who convicted Porter.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, obtained the floor to speak on the bill, but yielded to Mr. Garland, who made a motion that.

WHEREAS. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter involves many intricate questions as to the jurisdiction and power of the courts under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which are purely judicial or legislative; therefore

which are purely junious of the Resolved. That the bill, with all accompanying papers and the whole subject-matter, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for examination, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Randolph—I do trust that this subject, that has proceeded thus far and is fully before the

specially his attack on some members of the

pertinent criticisms on some of his ass

Immaterial, and he proceeded to PINISH HIS CRITICISM

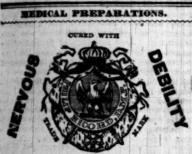
worst of it in the debate

port of the bill.

VOLUME XL.

| SI | \$2 | WILL BUY BOY'S SUIT. | \$4 |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| WILL BUY | WILL BUY | | WIEL BUY |
| BOY'S PANTS. | A KILT SUIT. | | MAN'S PANTS. |
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| PANTS and VEST | MAN'S SUIT. | | ULSTERETTE. |
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| MAN'S COAT and | | FINE WORSTED | 131 & 133 Clark, |
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131 & 133 Clark-st., and 117 Madison-st. MINER. BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers. W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.



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Carring the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpeel. For passage apply to Com-nay some, 48 South Clark-st. Liffr LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent. IF Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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R. BAIN & CO.,

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jay Cooke & Co.,

in Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1880.

Traditions of this Estate are hereby notified that all of the warious assets represented by the will be said to be a second of the warious assets represented by the will be a second of the warious assets as the said of the warious assets as a second of the warious as a sec

The catalogues are being sent out as rapidly as pos-set, should any creditor not have received a copy on before the first day of March, and will so advise a one will be promptly sent to his address. EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee. Lates of the catalogue may be seen at the office of the catalogue may be seen at the office of the catalogue may be seen at the office of the catalogue may be seen at the office of

PROPOSALS. Proposals for City Printing.

a coordance with an ordinance of the City Country andersigned invites from publishers of the superscript of the indersigned invites from publishers of the property of the indersigned publishers of the city for the city of Chicago proposals for doing the critisher by publication in such Newspapers for the city for examinant for such contracts from the city for examinant for such contracts from the city for examinant for such contracts and city for the city for examination of the city for examination of

Produce Brokers and Commission Agents,
LEITH,
Transe highest market value for all-consignments
rated to heir care. Prompt account sales with
allow the product of the produ

County and Village Newspapers, having an aggregate weekly edi-

Advertisements, large or small, can be inserted in the entire list for \$6 a line per week, and reading notices for \$12 a line. A card occupying one inch of space is in-serted one week for \$75, or one year for \$2,000.

formation address

CERTIFICATE.

Aug. July B. 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L.,

q-dree years old, had been a widower twenty-five
an aeroous temperament; had suffered for thirty
and the street of the street of the street of the street
and for ten years with
any street of the street of the street
and tried every known remedy without any benall esting to me and I advised him to try Ricord's
all assorative. After four months he was discourthe but insisted upon his continuing its use, and in
smooths he was restored to full health and vigor
of adepatients treated 65 were cured within 30

and 30 patients treated 65 were cured within 30

all in six weeks, 150 between two and three
miss & between five and six months. I in nine
alls.

Medicine de la Hospital Charity. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,



SURE CURE FOR And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. III MADISON-ST.,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

iling twice a week to and from Bratish Ports Pas-Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, slig, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowes rates, mpan's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts, ago. Drafts for £!, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'i Western Agent. AT 8 O'CLOCK, BY LINE OF STEAMERS DIRECT TO LEFTH, SCOTLAND. Cor. Adams-st, and Wabash-av.,

> 150 OIL PAINTINGS FIRM CHANGES. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Chicago, March 10, 1880.

DISSOLUTION. The special partnership heretofore existing between the underskied, under style of Stephen Paddon & Co., expires this day.

The business will be continued by Stephen Paddon in same place and under same style.

STRPHEN PADDON,
R. H. STREET. BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880. CLOTHING.

ISSUE OF \$10,000,000 SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND LAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. OF CALIFORNIA,

H PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF NDS IN THE NAME OF HOLDER IF SIRED. ISSUED APRIL 1, 1875; CTOBER 1, 1875; AND OCTOBER 1, 1876, AND PAYABLE THIRTY YEARS FROM DATE.

Interest at six per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October, in gold, at New York.

Messrs. SPEYER & CO.,

New York. Messrs. BREWSTER, BASSET & CO.,

Mr. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN. Frankfort-on-Main. Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS,

Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROS., Mr. E. J. MEYER,

Offer the above Bonds for subscriptions. The subscription list will be opened on Thursd lith March, and closed on Friday, 12th March. The issue price is 97% per cent ex. April 1st, 189 Coupon, payable as follows:

5 per cent on application.
15 per cent on allotment.
40 per cent on April 15th, 1880.
57% per cent on May 15th, 1880.

These Bonds are secured by a first morigage on the railroad and telegraph line, rolling stock, fixtures, land, and franchises of the Southern Facific Railroad of California, under which \$45,000,000 Bonds can be insued, of which \$25,300,000 (of which the above \$16,000,000 are a part) have thus far been issued. The total length of projected road is 1,150 miles, made up as follows: From San Francisco to Soledad, 143 miles; Carnadero to Tres Pinos, 18 miles; Soledad to Poso Junction (Lerdo), 150 miles; Huron to Yuma, 529 miles; Los Angeles to Wilmington, 22 miles; Mohave Junction to Colorado River (estimated), 278 miles; of which 712 miles are completed and in operation, viz.: From San Francisco to Soledad, 145 miles; Carnadero to Tres Pinos, 18 miles; Huron to Yuma, 529 miles; Los Angeles to Wilmington, 22 miles.

These Ti2 miles of railroad are divided into the

The Company states that the de

The Company states that the decrease in the earnings of the Northern Division in 1870, was owing in part to temporary causes, which having been recently removed, a return to the former scale of earnings is promised.

The Northern Division is separated from the Southern Division by a gap of about 100 miles by one route, from Tree Pinos to Huron, and by a gap of about 160 miles by another route, from Soledad to Poso Junction. The San Joaquin Valley Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, farnishes the Southern Division with an outlet both to San Francisco and enswardly over the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and, in view of common interests, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has taken a lease of the Southern Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, for a period of not less than five years from January, 1880, and by the terms of the lease "if a railroad is not completed in five years from that date, so that there is a connection of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California with the Eastern system of railroads on what is known as the 33d parallel line, the lease shall be extended until such connection is made, provided such extension does not exceed five years longer, or ten years in ali," from January, 1880. By the terms of the lease, "the net rental agreed to be paid during the continuance of this lease and any extension thereof, shall be two hundred and fitty dollars a month, or three thousand dollars a year per mile," (being, at present, on about 551 miles, equals about \$1,550,000 annual rental). "and if, for any cause, it shall be reduced by mutual consent of the parties that the sannai amount of such rental as reduced shall, at least, be sufficient to pay all the interest that has been, or may be agreed to be, paid in any one year on any bonds of the party of the first part" (Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, "herein outstanding during the continuance of the lease."

The number of acres of land embraced in the United States land grant and covered by the Mortgage

A Sinking Fund of \$10,000 a year, commoneting in 182; from the earnings of the road is provided as a further security for the loan.

It is contemplated that the Southern Pacific Railroad of Californis will form part of a through line to El Paso where, meeting with other roads projected to that point, an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Atlantic seaboard may be obtained. At its terminus at Yuma it connects with the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arisona, an independent, but closely affiliated company, which during the past year was built and operated to Casa Grande, a distance of about 1856 miles, and is since being rapidly pashed to the vicinity of Tucson, about 65 miles further east.

The allotment of the Loan, which will be made at the discretion of the issuing houses, will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

ment.

In default of payment of the sum due on allotment or any subsequent installments, the allotments and a payments will be subject to forfeiture. Upon payment of the deposit on allotment, Scrip Certificates to bearer will be issued, which will be ex-changed for definite Bonds as soon as the issue price is paid up.

is paid up.

The Mortgage Deed, Copy of Lease, and Official
Statements can be inspected, by intending subscribers, at the office of Speyer & Co., 52 Exchange-place,
New York, or Messrs, Brewster, Basset & Co., 55 Con-MARCH 8TH, 1880.

Dividend No. 7.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LIS BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, March 9, 1880.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees
of The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, held
this day, a dividend of three-quarters of one per cent
upon the capital stock of the Company outstanding
was declared, parable from the net earnings for the
quarter ended Feb. 20th, 1880, on the 3th day of March,
1880, to all stockholders of record at the closs of the
transfer books at 30 clook p. m. on Friday, the light
day of March, 1880. The transfer books will be opened
on the morning of the 3ist of March, 1890.

A. B. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

PARTNERS WANTED. Partner Wanted. WASHINGTON.

Voorhees' Exodus Committee **Getting the Other Side** of the Story.

A Negro Testifying to Outrages upon His Race in Louisiana.

to sell at cost, for Leaders. Such Continuance of the Political Dethings are entirely out of our line. bate upon the Civil-Service Bill,

> Democracy in Advocating the Measure. Porter's Case to Be Buried in

the Judiciary Com-

Illustrating the Insincerity of the

mittee. The Kellogg-Spofford Contest Reported Decided in the

Latter's Favor. The Detroit Bridge Case Begun Before a Joint Committee Yesterday.

Probable Opposition to the Interoceanic Canal Resolutions in Both Houses.

THE EXODUS.

A NEGRO'S STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—In the Exodus committee to-day, Mr. George T. Ruby, an edu-ated and very intelligent colored man, and ed-tor of the New Orleans Observer, was examined. ir. Ruby went from New York to Louisians ears in teaching school, and then removed to exas, where he became a member of the State fr. Ruby's evidence had reference entirely to he reasons which impel colored people to leave ertain portions of Louisiana for the North. During his direct examination he told the fa-niliar stories of the horrors which made the names of Tenas, and Ouachita, and Natchitoches infamous, and declared that in onsequence of these events, and many similar embership many thousand, and that not even experience, except on one occasion, had a been unfortunate. He was, cortly after rec ne found the whites indisposed to allow a school to be established, and he

WAS UNABLE TO SECURE a teacher. He returned to New Orleans, and was asked if he would not go to Tensas him and teach until a permanent teacher could be night after his opening school he was taken by a band of armed white men from the room, car-ried into the woods, threatened with revolvers, and finally thrown into a creek. He did not reand finally thrown into a creek. He did not re-turn to Tensas. On cross-examination Mr. Ruby said that he was inclined to believe that a majority of the Democratic party did not favor the violent and criminal methods by which they were made victims at the polls, but many of them were capitalists, and, with the usual timidity of their class, bent to the current and allowed a violent minority to rule them and the

allowed a violent minority to rule them and the State.

The TESTIMONY.

To the Western Associated Frees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined George T. Ruby, colored, editor of the New Orleans Observer. He testified that the Louisiana exodus movement originated among plantation laborers, and was the result of persecutions of political mobs of 1874 and 1875. Organizing as a Colonization Council in August, 1874, it spread rapidly from parish to parish and permeated the State, particularly in sections known as the cotton belt, where the outrages had been most frequent. Political leaders had nothing to do with it. The immediate inducing cause of the New Orleans Convention, he said, was the outrages committed in Louisiana during the summer and autumn of 1878. The effect upon the colored people of the lawlesness which he said had prevailed throughout the State was to "incite them to go anywhere out of the hell in which they lived." It is, he said,

THE DENIAL OF HIS POLITICAL RIGHTS, rather than his physical condition, lamentable as it is, that causes this discontent among the negroes. He admitted that there was in New Orleans a large and increasing class among white Democrats, perhaps a majority, who deplore the present condition of affairs, but those who entertain this reeling are merchants and capitalists, naturally timid, and exert no influence over the political leaders. The rabid men control the party, and they are in the minority, but so long as the majority are quiescent and merely deprecate lawiesness they cannot prevent it.

Ruby stated he thought nearly 3,000 negroes has emigrated from the State, most of whom had gone to Kansas. In the sugar-growing sections of the State a better feeling prevailed, but in other parts the feeling of discontent is on the increase, and the indications are that many more will leave this spring. THE DENIAL OF HIS POLITICAL RIGHTS,

CIVIL SERVICE.

DEMOCRATIC INSINCERITY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—It was a Rewashington, D. C., March in.—It was a Republican day in the House of Representatives, and the Democrats have undoubtedly discovered that political speeches cannot be confined to one party. The speeches made by Richardson, of New York, and Butterworth, of Ohio,—both new nembers,—were very strong, and in many pas-sages eloquent. The text to which these speeches were directed was a bill reported from the Civil-Service Committee, the nominal purpose of which is to reform the Civil Service by providing which is to reform the Civil Service by providing that Federal officeholders shall not be permitted to contribute for election purposes. The insincerity of the Civil-Service feature of the proposed bill was clearly shown by the refusal of the Democratic majority of the Committee reporting to permit a provision to be incorporated in it which would include within the inhibition of political assessment the employes of the Democratic House and Senate. This refusal was the more marked in that the tax-gatherer of the Democratic party that the tax-gatherer of the Democratic party has been unusually severe in his exactions upon the employés at the Capitol. There is no sincere USE THE BILL

use the RILL
as a text for campaign and anti-Administration
speeches. Regarded in this light, few Republicans will vote for it, while probably all will vote
for the substitute offered by Butterworth, which
is in substance the measure that Senator Blaine
attempted last year to have attached to the appropiation bill. The substitute would prevent
buildozing and intimidation at elections, as well
as the corrupt use of money in procuring
elections. Richardson, of New York, Republican, insisted that the bill would prevent men who
fought to save the Union from contributing a
dollar to carry an election under pain of discharge from office, while those who make
the law may stand and buy votes all
day to return themselves to Congress. The exConfederates and the trainers to their Government may bribe and shoot their way to political
victory, while the men who languished in Libby
and Andersonville must keep slient. He charged
that the bill was infamous to the last degree.
Butterworth, of Ohio, made a very stirring

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

nate, may not have a reference to any

BEN WOULDN'T BE BEGUILED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Democ culating stories of a highly sen where so many measures are hopelosly en-tombed. This afternoon Senator McDonald made a desperate afternoon to display his military knowledge, and he wandered about in Virginia woods, and to and fro on Virginia turnpikes, un-Hill is engaged in drawing up a report from the Committee on Elections to unseat Kellogg and to seat Spofford, and that in that effor manner of wickedness is charged to Kell and that in revenge for this, or to injure H mond to bring a suit against Hill on allegeduction; but the most romantic story rela

said to be working in Kellogg's interest, sought to get Ben Hill in her power. The story is

THAT THIS WOMAN

drove to the Capitol in a carriage; that a liveried servant took a card to Ben Hill, requesting an interview, giving an assumed name; that Hill refused to go; that thaily he did see hes in the marble room, when she sought to beguile him. The story turns upon the charge that this woman was working in Kellogg's interest. This is the latest sensation of a session that has been fruitful in Congressional scandal of an erotic character. Senator Kellogg could not be found to-night; but of course he will rapudiate the story.

DETROIT BRIDGE.

who have prepared themselves to debate the question from speaking, and is an admission that the Democrats feel that they have had the WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The proposi-on to construct a railroad-bridge across the Detroit River at or near the City of Detroit was number of gentlemen from Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo were present. Mr. James F. Joy, of Detroit, appeared as the representative of the the Michigan railroads, and argued strongly in favor of the bridge. He said that a structure draw of 200 feet each on either side of a central pivot, would give ample ac-commodations for all the steam and salling consin (Carpenter), did not occur on the 29th of but in the fierce contest that took place on the
eve of the 28th between King's Division of McDowell's Corps when it was finding its
devious way from Gainesville to Manassas
Junction under orders received by its commander at 9 d'clock on the 27th. Its
commander was the brave and gallant Gibson,
and its next chief officer was the brave, and gallaut, and daring Bragg, now an honored member of the House from Wisconsin. These men
have from that day to this been way. He argued that, as the harbors at the and as such width had in practice been for ample for the accommodation of vessels of sizes, even in a storm, draws of that wi would be perfectly safe. Indeed, two lines ships drawn by tugs might

WARM FRIENDS OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

It was remarkable that the opponents of the bill omit to speak of Porter's conduct on the 20th. But the Board do not forget to speak of it. They say that the withdrawal' of Porter's army in order to obey the imperative order of Pope to report to him in person immediately with his army was the beginning of the unfortunate operations of that day. "This corps, which had been protecting the left flank of Pope's army; was withdrawn from its important position, leaving the left wing and flank exposed to attack by a greatly superior force of the enemy." The Board hold that Porter had no alternative but to obey the order literally. If he had any alternative, he should have refused to obey it. As to Porter's subsequent conduct on the 30th, it was of the bravest kind. Jackson's report of the day's operations says: "The Federal infantry, about 4 o'clock in the evening, advanced in several lines. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a flerce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward, as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault to drive us from un rositions. So impertuous and well-austained one draw at a time, and, with the copen, eight lines might actually be one moment. With such a bridge Detroit liver he could not under water navigation could be impeded to cable artest.

the middle to accommodate the shipping which hourly traverses this natural water way, and a draw of that length would not be stable enough to bear the weight of long trains of loaded cars, and the disaster of the fay might be repeated. To obviate draws entirely would require a bridge 160 feet high, which is also impracticable. The only safe thing, according to the majority report of the last Commission, is a tunnel, which the railroad men do not seem to want. The minority report held that any sort of a bridge would be an impediment to navigation. Mr. Ely argued that a bridge such as Mr. Joy recommends, would place the railroads using it at a great disadvantage, because, as the water-craft invariably have the and as proving that there was a battle on the 20th, when in fact it referred to the 30th, and McDowell, on examination before the Board of Review, was reluctantly brought to admit that Porter himself commanded the Federal troops whose flerce assaults were spoken of in Jackson's report. After that, how could this man (McDowelf) ever lift his head again?

Mr. Conkling—Do I understand the Senator'to charge or impute to Gen. McDowell that he knowingly circulated a false report injurious to Porter, and that then he reluctantly admitted, when he was forced to admit, that he had done so?

when he was forced to admit, that he had done so?

Mr. McDonald—I do not say he circulated it knowing it to be false, but I do say that the means of making the correction were at any time at his command, if he had done him injustice, by simply putting down the date disclosing the fact that the extract referred to the 30th. He did not know, but it is ignorance for which he is not excusable under the facts of the case. And as for his reluctance to admit the fact, reading his examination will support my assertion. right of way, the draws would necessarily have to be

OPENED NEARLY ALL THE TIME.

The effect of such a bridge would be to cripple the great commerce of the lakes which form a chain from New York to Minnesota. This commerce is annually increasing in value. Mr. Ely quoted from the statistics of navigation, to show how great this commerce is. If railroad traffic is increasing in the same proportion it is incumbent upon the railroads to furnish means of transportation adequate to the demands; but this cannot be done at the expense of interests which are far more considerable. Before the conclusion of Mr. Ely's remarks the hour for adjournment arrived, and it was decaded to continue the hearing on Saturday, when both sides will have an ample opportunity to present their claims. reading his examination will support my assertion.

Mr. Logan—Does not the evidence clearly disclose that McDowell did not know that fact until his attention was called to it on the examination?

Mr. McDonald—He said he did not know it until afteen minutes before the examination, but it required all the skill of one of the most skillful examiners to get him to admit that there was any difference between the published statement and the facts.

Mr. Conking—I listened, in the opening of this debate, to a very severe and injurious insinuation cast upon Gen. McDowell, and subsequent like insinuations have led me to believe that this debate is

LARGELY DIRECTED AGAINST M'DOWELL

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

debate is

LARGELY DIRECTED AGAINST M'DOWELL
and the part he played in this affair. Now, I
venture to say that in regard to this circulated
statement being false, the Senator from Indians
is just as guilty as Gen_McDowell, for it was as
much his business to know it was false as it was
McDowell's business. As to his reluctance to
admit his mistake when he found it out, Mr.
Conkling read from McDowell's cross-examination before the Board of Review, and said he
thought no man could make, more generous
admission regarding Porter than did McDowell.
Mr. McDonald still thought the admission was
brought out with difficulty. He went on to
quote the report of the Board that "the reports
of the 29th and 30th have been strangely confounded with each other. Gen. Porter was in
effect condemned for not having taken any part
in his own battle. Such was the error on which
Porter was pronounced guitty," etc.
Mr. Conkling said that, as Jackson's report was
not published until long after the court-martial,
it was impossible for it to have indiuenced the
court-martial, and, further, it was impossible
for the Board of Review to know what passed in
the minds of the members of the court, and determined their own view of the case.

On further remarks Mr. Conkling said: "Possibly in the end it will be seen that it is not only
unjust and beside the purpose, but that it is not
in the interest of Fitz John Porter to seek for
other and blameless men upon whom to cast
imputation sidewise or otherwise. If I were advocating the cause of Fitz John Porter, I should
at least doubt whether that is germane or
proper."

Mr. McDonald, in concluding his argument,
with the content of the court and pluster of WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—It is reported that De Lesseps has abandoned his trip to San Francisco, and will remain in the East until he leaves for France. The determination, it is said, was reached after the resolution of the Interoceanic Canal Committee and the President's message. Nathan Appleton, one of De Lesseps' confidential friends, is reported to have said before leaving here that "The De Lesseps plan is a failure, and all there is left for him to do now is to return to France and start again in another way." There evidently is to be considerable opposition to the passage of the resolution and the reaffirming of the Monroe doctrine in the two Houses. A Congressman of considerable importance, who will oppose the scheme, says: "All men of sense WILL OPPOSE IT, for the reason that the resolution is simply a declaration of war. We are in no position to have a war with a foreign Power. Such a war would be on the water. We have no navy; haven't a ship that is safe to send to sea with an armament and a crew; we haven't a gun in our navy, except on the monitors, which are not seaworthy, that will pierce an inch iron plate."

To the Westers Associated Press.

New York, March 10.—De Lesseps and his interpreter do not seem to comprehend each other's language. On the heels of De Lesseps ridiculous telegram to France that President Hayes' message assures the political security of the canal, comes a card from Gen. Newton, an engineer made it. The General says: "I am engineer made it. The General says: "I am engineer made it. The General says: "I am entirely at a loss to account for the mistake into which he has been led."

A COMMISSION.

which he has been led."

A COMMISSION.

A Washington dispatch says it is probable that before the session ends Congress will create a Commission to review all the records of the supveys, and report to the next session the probable cost and length of time required to build a canal on each of the different routes, and the practical and political advantages of each.

COMMITTEE WORK,

COMMITTEE WORK.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trouss.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Commissioner
Raum was before a sub-committee of the Ways
and Means Committee to-day to explain the provisions of the bill recently introduced by Mr.
Carlisle, and which was largely prepared by Mr.
Raum, entitled "A Bill to amend the laws in
relation to the internal revenue." The bill, it
will be remembered, relates to the machinery of
the laws for the collection of internal revenues
from the manufacturers of whisky, and prescribes certain changes as to the bond required
of the manufacturers, the frequency with
which fermenting tube shall be refilled,
the form of the entry for deposit in a distillery
warshouse, the time of paying the taxes, the
withdrawal of sprits for export, the brands to
be placed on casks, the form and size of stamps
for the same, the length of the fermenting
period, the remission of taxes "where accidental

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NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

Ise York. London. Paris.

Stanners sall évery Saturday from New York for foulkampion and Bremen. Fasseagers booked for another for the same of the same o

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Lawrence & Martin,

ART SALE. TO-NIGHT,

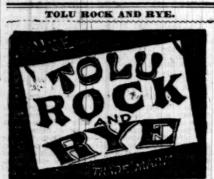
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\$25,000.

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HILL AND KELLOGG.

s has accrued, the use of casks which have contained imported liquors for domestic liquors, the export of spirits for the manufacture of per-fumes, and provisions for regauging. Mr. Raum and provisions for regaugus.

Led the bill at full length, but had not ded at the hour of 12.

THE TARFF.

Telegrams have been received here to-day from representatives of the Chicago importers in juiring why no action is taken upon the Immediate Transportation bill. The principal reason is because the Ways and Means Committee has not reached it. Mr. Morrison, however, will sudeavor to bring the subject up for consideration in the Committee to-morrow, although it is loubful whether his efforts will prevail, as to-morrow, has been set for a hearing of reprerrow has been set for a hearing of repre-tatives of the salt interest, who desire that present tariff shall be maintained. Satur-is set for argument by those who desire to ee the tax on printing-paper reduced. A near of New York publishers have engaged ms here, and will represent that side of the

Indian territory.

There is an interesting contest in the Senate over the reference of a memorial against the passage of Senator Vest's bill, which provides for the establishment of a United States Court in the Indian Territory, and the apportionment of the lands there. This is regarded by the representatives of the Indian tribes now inhabiting the Territory as a violation of their vested rights, guaranteed by treaties, and they desire to have the bill considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on Territories are unwilling to relinquish jurisdiction, and tharp words have been interchanged.

committee appointed by the Senate to-prestigate the system of carrying letters by Wells, Fargo & Co, and to report it is not a violation of the postal laws, ain the previous report of the Special which was that the entire system was

Minese immigration.

INDIAN

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The House committee on Indian Affairs agreed to-day to oport favorably to the House of Representatives Pound's bill authorizing the Secretary of War to set aside any vacant posts or barracks not required for military occupation for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youths from nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the Scales called the attention of the

The Senate Committee to-day heard the dele-tion of members of the Creek Nation in ad-cacy of the passage of the bill to appropriate 800,000 for the payment of losses alleged to we been sustained by the Creek Indians who isted in the Federal army, and the loyal refu-sand freedmen belonging to their nation were driven from their homes during the of the Rebellion.

STAR ROUTES.

the importance of reopening the cattle trade between the Western States and Great Britain, and is taking steps to induce the British authorities to rescind their order prohibiting the landing of American cattle at British ports. A bill has been drawn up and will be introduced in the House providing for the appointment of five Commissioners by the President, whose duty shall be to make a thorough investigation into the reported existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle and to cooperate with State authorities in suppressing the disease wherever it is found to exist, by buying the cattle and killing them. This Commission is to examine and report whether the disease exists among Western cattle, so that the British authorities may be informed as to the facts. The Department believes that if this bill passes within three months it will be possible to satisfy the British Government that no disease prevails in the West, and that it will be perfectly safe to suspend the existing prohibitory order, so far as the ports of Boston and Purtland are concerned, to allow Western cattle to be shipped from these two points without restriction, except a satisfactory guarantee that the cattle came from a section of the country where no pleuro-pnemonia exists. Assistant-Scuretary French, who has the matter in charge, is extremely anxious that the cattle trade between the West and Great Britain shall be resumed this spring.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Vice-President presented a message from the Presi-dent transmitting the agreement between the Scoretary of the Interior and the Ute Indians, Secretary of the Interior and the Ute Indians, and recommending its ratification. Referred.

The Vice-President said that there being no quorum present business would be suspended.

Mr. Thurman moved a call of the States, which showed thirty-nine Senators present, and the business proceeded.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the Senate bill to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) stated that there was a minority

Mr. Davis (Ill.) stated that there was a minority report on the bill.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the House bill to define the terms of office of the Chief Supervisors of Elections. Placed on the calendar.

A bill and memorial were introduced and referred to amend 8ec. 4.42 of the Revised Statutes, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Thurman to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the remonstrance of the Indian Chiefs against the passage of a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory was taken up.

Mr. Vest opposed the motion, saying the Committee on Territories, who had reported the bill, included several good lawyers fully able to draw the bill, and there was no reason to refer this any more than any other bill to the Committee on Judiciary. any more than any other bill to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Edmund: favored the motion, and said it implied no discourtesy to the Committee on

Territories.
Mr. Gariand, Chairman of the Committee
Territories, thought the motion discourteous
that Committee. That Committee might as w
be abolished if the motion prevailed.

Mr. Reagan asked and obtained leave to have printed the following resolution, which he would offer as a substitute for the resolutions of the Committee on Interoceanic Canal:

Resolved, That while we recognize the general interest of the whole commercial world in the use of a ship-canal or railroad across the istumus connecting North and South America, and while we will respect that interest if such line of interoceanic communication shall be established, we declare that, as the establishment of such line of communication would practically connect the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Coast lines of the United States, and as the United States would have a great local as well as general interest in the work in common with the other commercial Powers of the earth, and as the political control of such line of communication would be vitally necessary to her commercial integrity and political integrees and to the preservation of her territorial integrity and political integrees when the project shall be commenced, on such political control of the swill give security to our commercial and political interests.

Mr. Whithorne, Chairman of the Committee

political interests.

Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the organization of a Board of Officers of the navy to report upon the practicability of completing the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite, and Terror. Agreed to Bills were placed on the House calendar appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of the poor of Ireland; to restrict the Chinese imigration; to prevent the removal of Indians from States into the Indian Territory; to prevent the withhold-

ing of pensions from pensioners under the act of 1861.

Mr. Dibreil, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the bill to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of 1878. He asked to have the bill but upon its passage.

Mr. Conger—Is it to restore Jeff Davis to the

THE OFFICES.

THE OWNERS AND PRIVED STATES AND ALLEST PRIVED STATES PRIVED STATES AND ALLEST PRI

FOREIGN.

Campaign Preliminaries London and the English Provinces.

Manifestoes Come Fast and Thick from the Two Great Parties.

Consultations of Leaders to Arrange for the Approaching Contest.

The Setting In of the Political Tide Felt on the Stock Exchange.

Necessary to Ascertain the Popular Will.

Another Attempt to Be Made to Pass the Ferry Education Bill.

The St. Petersburg Authorities Alarmed for the Safety of the State Bank.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESSES TO ELECTORS.

LONDON, March 10.—William E. Forster, Lib-LONDON, March 10.—William E. Forster, Liberal leader, has issued an address to the electors of Bradford. He denies that the political opponents of Beaconsfield seek to disintegrate the United Kingdom, and intimates that the charge s made in the hope of diverting attention from the mischievous foreign and Indian policy of

constituency, characterizes the letter of Bea-consfield as an electioneering manifesto, pla-cing false issues before the people, and tending to excite the worst passions of the ig-norant. He attributes the famine to the dovernment's culpable ignorance and neg-ect. He calls on the Irish people north and south to answer the insulting missive of the Prime Minister by returning an overwhelming majority pledged to the settlement of the great vital national land question; pledged to give with national land question; preaged to give ampler facilities for the creation of peasant proprietary wherever possible, to restore, define, and legalize tenant-right in Ulster, and extend it to the whole of Ireland.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE
showed the effect of the approaching dissolution
of Parliament yesterday in a sharp decline in
consols and most home securities, on the theory hat a general election means increased demand for money. It is calculated that the expendi-tures of the candidates will aggregate over £2,000,000, which amount must be withdrawn from London and sent to the provinces. There was a severe panic in water stocks, as the dissolution of Parliament is the practic abandonment of the bill introduced in the Hou of Commons by Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, and the impression prevails that the announcement of the terms for the purchase of the water-works in that bill has damaged almost beyond recovery any chance of making a good bargain for the companies in the future. Some shares fell nearly £50 from Monday's closing prices, and all left off yesterday at a relapse varying from £10 to £40.

from £10 to £40.

THE KEYNOTE.

It is said that Shaw's address in reply to the Prime Minister's manifesto represents the tone to be adopted by his Home-Rule followers.

It is calculated that in Ireland seven Conservatives will lose their seats and be replaced be replaced by Liberals, and that two Liberals will be replaced by Home-Rulers. On the other hand, the several Home-Rule contests will be hand, the several Home-Ruie contests will be watched narrowly, and, where opportunity offers, a Conservative will be brought forward. The Home-Ruiers count on returning with seventy votes, and the active section claims thirty of these will support Parnell.

The Rt.-Hom. E. Dwyer Gray announces he will not accin offer homes! to the electors of will not again offer himself to the electors of County Tipperary. He is spoken of as a possible candidate for the City of Dublin, but his friends

altogether. LIBERAL MANIPESTO. The Marquis of Hartington has issued the following address to the electors of Northeast Lancaching which constitutes the manifesto of the District Pakty: I seek to evade no issues which advertishent can raise, but it is necessary that they should be plainly stated, and others, which Lord Beaconsfield evades, be brought before you. I know of no party which challenges the expediency of the Imperial character of the fore you. I know of no party which challenges the expediency of the Imperial character of the realm, or which has attempted to enfeeble the colonies by a policy of decomposition. If the colonies are now more loyal and willing to undertake the common responsibility of the burdens which must be borne by all the members of the great Empire, it is due to the self-governing institutions and principles of self-reliance which they received from the Liberal statesmen. No patriotic purpose is served by exaggerated language in describing the agitation for Home Rule. I believe that demand impracticable, and, considering that any concession thereto would be mischievous to the prosperity of all the three Kingdoms, I have

Consistently opposition, and shall centinue to do so. The Home-Rule agitation has existed during the whole of this Parliament. The Government has hitherto treated it with indifference, if not indulgence. The attempt to reawaken national animosities by a description of dangers worse than pestilence or famine appears unnecessary and unwise. The agitation must be met not by passionate exaggeration, but by firm. consistent resistance, combined with proof that the imperial Parliament is willing to grant every reasonable and just demand of the Irish for equal laws and institutions. We, regardless of party considerations, cooperated with the Government in the Irish educational measures, although we thought they were in some respects inadequate, and not calculated to effect final settlement, because we thought they gave proof to the Irish people of the desire of all parties in Parliament to CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED IT

inadequate, and not calculated to effect final settlement, because we thought they gave proof to the Irish people of the desire of all parties in Parliament to

MEET REASONABLE DEMANDS.

We could easily, if we considered only party interests, have foromed a combination for the purpose of embarrassing the Government as Conservatives when the Liberal Government attempted to deal with the same question. Much still remains to be done in removing the inequalities of the law which are to the disadvantage of Ireland before we can hope the lirish will be convinced of the impartiality of Parliament. As for Lord Beaconsfield's claim to have maintained the peace of Europe, the Government did not prevent, even if they did not cause, the war in the East. The ascendency of England has been claimed in circulars and surrendered in secret conventions. The declared object of their policy has been FEUSTRATED BY THE AGGRANDIZEMENT OF RUSSIA and destruction of the independence and integrity of Turkey. The Angio-Turkish Convention, which is the keystone of the settlement of the Eastern question, which the Government claims to have effected, remains a dead letter. The Greek frontier question is as far from settlement as ever. Thus the Government spoicy has failed; but the immense responsibilities incurred by England remain. The African war brought neither honor nor advantage. In Afrhanistan the Government have destroyed a nation whose independence, strength, and friendship they declared, in common with their predecessors, important to the safety of the frontier of india. The flower of the Indian army are still employed guarding the ruins they have let loose. The Government have involved india in immense present expense and immense permanent charges for the future, at a time when it is only possible to balance finances by a reduction of the necessary public works. The Justiniuence of England in Europe is the object which the Liberals pursued with at least as much sincerity, and certainly more succest than the present Government to pro

quences of a restless and undecided foreign policy have been the.

STAGNATION OF INTERNAL REFORMS and financial confusion. If our ancestors had so neglected intermal affairs for display abroad, the power and influence of England, which are founded on the constant progress of the moral and national resources of the people, would never have existed. Are we now to be content with the results which have been accomplished in the eyes of the world, and neglect the means by which they were obtained? It is acknowledged in the results which have been accomplished in the eyes of the world, and neglect the means by which they were obtained? It is acknowledged that the system of popular representation in Parliament is still incomplete. The principle of local self-government is yet imperfectly applied in the rural districts. Obsolete laws still hinder the natural distribution of land. The Government admit the existence of this question, but there is no indication of any serious attempt to solve it.

The Government's incapacity for practical legislation is demonstrated by the Water bill. Dissolution in the middle of the session shows that the legislative labors are treated as of no concern. The Chancellor of the Exchequier must to-morrow explain how he proposes to deal with the deficit accumulated during three years. He must either acknowledge that the Government shrinks from asking the people to defray the annual charge of their policy or ask sacrifices from the tarpayers which would grievously

charge of their policy or ask sacrinces from the taxpayers which would grievously

CHECK REVIVING TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The Ministers entered office when the financial condition of the country was eminently satisfactory. They undertook to relieve the various interests which they alleged had been neglected. I ask the electors to consider whether they have benefited any class, or whether they have benefited any class, or whether the burdens on all have not been increased.

The Liberal party can offer no special favor to any class or interest. It can coly undertake that while uphoiding the power of the Empire, securing the safety of our own country, and maintaining its possessions, they will engage in no policy of disturbance or uncalled-for annexation. Such a policy will, in our opinion, best promote the greatness and prosperity of the whole country and secure the welfare of every section of the community.

The following address has been issued by Sir Stafford Northcote to the electors of North Devon:

The duration of the present Parliament has Ten Millions of Dollars Thought to Be

The following address has been issued by Sir Stafford Northcote to the electors of North Devon:

The duration of the present Parliament has been iong, but its age is not to be measured by the number of years it sat so much as by the importance of the events which have occurred during its existence. Throughout a period of uncommon difficulty and anxiety, it has upheld the honor of the country and vindicated its claims to its proper rank and influence among the nations. It has received at the hands of the nation a generous recognition of its patriotic alms. Its foreign, colonist, and domestic policy have all been animated by the same spirit and the same determination to uphold the greatness, integrity, and constitution of the Empire, and to knit together the various races who acknowledge the sovereignty of the Queen. It has labored to avert war, and where that has been impossible it has successfully striven to limit its range and sto prevent complications which would have been menacing to particular interests of the country and the general peace of Europe. It has emphatically proclaimed the national determination to maintain, strengthen, and defend the Colonial and Indian Empire. It has earnestly promoted measures for the advancement of the true interests of Ireland, while it has steadily resisted proposals tending to weaken the ties which bind the United Kingdom.

resisted proposals tending to weaken the ties which bind the United Kingdom.

IN DOMESTIC LEGISLATION it has kept in view the importance of aiming at the general good of the community. It has been able to effect substantial improvements in many laws affecting the great industrial classes. After a period of commercial depression almost unexampled, and of grave agricultural losses, during which we have had to incur the expense of defending our interests in three different quarters of the globe, the taxation of the country is lighter than in aimost any year previous to the accession of the present Government to power, while the real amount of national debt stands now at £18,000,000 below the sum at which we found it. The war into which, but for a decided policy, we should have probably been drawn, would have been extremely burdensome to the taxpayer. I trust that period of anxiety is drawing to a close. Should the elections result in a reward of confidence in the present Ministry, it will be our earnest endeavor to show ourselves worthy thereof by pursuing the same pelicy which we maintained in sight of the Empire and the world.

CONSULTATION.

of the Empire and the world.

CONSULTATION.

An important consultation was held to-day by the practical Liberal leaders for the purpose of planning out the electoral campaign which is now begun. There were present at the conference: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Earl Granville, Mr. W. E. Forster, member from Bradford, and the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Opposition. The conversation lasted for a long time, and it is reported at the Reform Club that it was not altogether harmonious, a wide difference of ominon existing between several of the gentlemen present as to the best means of concentrating the Liberal strength of the country and harmonizing the difference which exists between the radical and conservative wings of the Liberal party. An agreement, however, was arrived at on certain points, and Mr. W.P. Adam, a member for Clackmannon, and the whip of the Liberal party, was sent for at the conclusion of the conference, and remained in consultation with

eral party, was sent for at the conclusion of the conference, and remained in consultation with the others for an hour. He afterwards conferred with a large number of Liberal agents who had been sent for to come up to London, and arrangements for a very vigorous campaign have been completed. Mr. Adam represented to his colleagues that in certain constituencies the chances of the success of the Liberal party would be increased if new candidates were proposed in the places of the sitting members. It is thought probable that in some instances the present members will decline to be candidates for reflection, and will voluntarily give place to and furnish support for new and younger candidates.

At a subsequent meeting of the Politicians' Committee of the Reform Club the subject of raising funds for the campaign was discussed, and a very large number of subscriptions were made.

A PRELIMINABY CANVASS of the constituencies is being made to-day by Mr. Adam. It is rumored, that in his opinion, the Liberais stand a good chance, in case the campaign is vigorously and judiciously conducted, to come back with a majority of from forty-five to fifty members, without counting such of the Home-Rulers as may, on certain imperial questions, vote with the Liberals. This estimate is derided by the Conservative politicians, who say they have no doubt that the result of the election will be to return a Conservative majority of 120 members.

BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—A great fire occurred Monday at the weaving works in Moscow. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons were burned to death and twenty-nine injured.

ENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Advices from 5. Petersburg siliers that the

Advices from St. Petersburg allege that the newspaper stories of a coldness toward France in Government circles, caused by the refusal to extradite Hartmann, are entirely sensational. The Russian press is irate, and has indulged in some strong language, but the Government calmly accepts the situation. It is understood that all the European Powers indorse the course of France in the matter. Hartmann will sail mimediately for the United States. The Czarowitch and Gen. Melikoff hold daily conferences. It is believed that Melikoff has proposed to extend the liberty of the press; to limit the arbitrary powers of the police; to extend the rights of the Provincial Assemblies inviting their cooperation in the work of parification, and to revise the pending political trials, and also to reconsider the sentence of political offenders.

The TROUBLESOME AMERICAN.

The publication of the letters of Fanny Lear, the American adventures, have caused the mominal arrest of Duke Constantine. The matter was subsequently adjusted through the interposition of Gen. Melikoff. Lear is reported as defiant and aggressive.

LONDON. March 10.—A St. Petersburg corre-

defiant and aggressive.

ALARMED.

LONDON, March 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the authorities are alarmed for the safety of the State banks. Numerous precautions have been taken. Extra watchinen are placed on guard, and everybody entering or leaving the building is questioned by the police.

FRANCE.

FERRY'S RESIGNATION INEVITABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—A Paris dispatch says:

"It was foreseen some time ago that Clause 7 of
the Ferry Education bill would be rejected by
eight or ten votes, and the majority was swolien to nineteen by the debate, especially by
Ferry's impolitic speech. The unanimous opinion of those who do not share Ferry's view is
that his resignation is inevitable."

HOHENLOHE'S SUCCESSOR.

Count de Hauselfeld, indicated as the successor of Prince Hohenlohe as German Ambassador
here, is married to an American lady, Miss
Moulton. He is seeking separation from her on
the ground of incompatibility of temperament.
The Count has been long in the diplomatic service, and was Minister to Spain in 1874. FRANCE.

The Count has been long in the diplomatic service, and was Minister to Spain in 1874.

DIDON'S LIBERAL SERMONS.

Père Didon continues his liberal sermons at the Church of the Trinity. Hie last discourse was devoted to Catholicity and liberty, and the preacher maintained that all modern liberty was easily traceable to the primitive Christian Church. In concluding, he quoted the words of a friend of his from America: "I am stifling in this old Europe of yours; I want air; let us be gone." During the sermon Père Didon was repeatedly applauded by the congregation, a rather novel scene in a French church, which shocked the decorum of many grave church-goers.

FUNERAL OF A WANAGER. The funeral of Montigny, late manager of the Theatre Gymnase, was attended by a large cortige of literatteurs and artists. Alexander Dumas delivered the funeral oration at the grave, and was nearly overcome with emotion, which feeling was shared in by his auditors. The de-The Vienna journals approve of the action of the French Government in the release of Mayer Hartmann, the Nihilist.

The Republican Deputies to-day discussed the expediency of interpelling the Government touching the rejection by the Senate of Clause 7 of the Education bill.

The Republique Française declares that the anagonism between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies has recommenced, and that the Senate must be saved in spite of itself from the consequences of its action. THE LEFT.

PARIS, March 10.—At a meeting of the Bureau of the various groups of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies to-day it was resolved that nothing less than the passing of Article 7 in its entirety could be accepted by the Left, and that an interpellation be addressed to the Government in the Chamber.

LONDON, March 10.—A Paris correspondent announces that there is no truth in the reports that Ferry has resigned the Ministry of the Interior.

SPAIN. A NOTABLE TILT.

MADRID, March 10.—There was a notable tilt in the Senate yesterday between Marshal Campos and Premier Canovas del Castillo, and the puband Premier Canovas del Castillo, and the pub-lic manifested so great an interest in its issue that the streets in the neighborhood of the Senate were filled by anxious crowds. Every inch of space inside the Chamber was occupied. The diplomatic tribune was thronged. The attitude of Campos has long been the cause of grave anxiety, and is now the engrossing topic of discussion in the press and in society. It is generally supposed that he is on the eve of joining the Liberals. There was dead silence in the House when he rose to was dead silence in the House when he rose to speak. He announced his positive rupture with the Cubinet and with the Conservative party led by Canovas, and in a speech of two hours' duration he defended his policy of economical and political reforms in Cuba. These economical reforms began with a revival of the tariff and the negotiation of treaties of converges for the headful of peninsula should, at the end of five years, be imported free of duty, the customs being replaced by a fiscal tax of 2 per cent, and also by a tax on the consumer. They reduced to 16 per cent the territorial tax on all other to 16 per cent the territorial tax on all other property than sugar plantations, the latter paying a nominal rate of 2 per cent. They rescinded 'the contract with the Spanish Colonial Bank, and thereby effected an economy of \$3,500,000. The Marshal had met the objection that these reforms would drain the resources of Cuba by proving that the annual diminution was inconsiderable, and by introducing a clause into the bill to the effect that the Government could suspend its execution if it found any difficulty in making headway against the public charges. He was in complete accord with Gen. Blanco on the question that Cuban property, especially sugar plantations, could not pay the territorial tax at its present rate, and the colony could not support a budget exceeding \$40,00,000. He concluded his speech by advising Canovas del Castillo not to weary public patience by a too prolonged tenure of power.

Castillo not to "weary public patience by a took prolonged tenure of power.

THE PREMIER REPLIED
in a long and energetic oration. He read official documents to prove that 'he had recalled the Marshal from Cuba and had opposed his policy because he believed that it would sacrifice the interests of Spanish commerce, agriculture, and industry without in any way satisfying the pretensions of the Creoles, and because it would have entatied intolerable burdens on the Spanish and Cuban budgets. He was not an adversary of Martinez Campos, since they defended together the great interests of Spanis, and is Government was not responsible for the condition of Cuba, in whose present Government it had e ntire confidence. The deficit of four millions in the Cuban budget was the sole reason why the taxation of the colony could not be reduced. In conclusion, he somewhat haughtily intimated that, as long as he possessed the confidence of the King and a majority in both Houses of the Cortes, he would surrender his power in obedience to no menace.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, March 10.—In the Senate yesterday Gen. Martinez Campos declared himself an adversary of Premier Canovas del Castillo, and said he was anxious to unify the liberal opposition to the policy of the Premier. Senor Canovas del Castillo replied that he was not an adversary of Gen. Martinez Campos, since they defended in commou the great interests of Spain. He said that the defeit of four millions in Cuba's budget prevented any reduction in the saxation of Cuba. The present Government, he said, was not responsible for the condition of that island.

of Cuba. The present Government, he said, was not responsible for the condition of that island. He expressed confidence in Captain-General Blanco's ability to govern Cuba well.

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Crown Prince Frederick William returned from Italy yesterday, and to-day attends the ceremony of unveiling the statue of his grandmother, Queen Louisa. DENIED.

DENIED.

Berlin, March 10.—The North German Gazette denies the accuracy of the published reports of Bismarck's observations at the Parliamentary dinner concerning the Hartmann case, the relations of Germany with the Vatican, and other

GREAT FIRE.
RAGUSA, March 10.—Three-fourths of Nevesin je, Herzegovina, has been burned, including the residence of the commandant of the post and the telegraph offices. No lives lost. Fire acci-CUBAN LOAN.

LONDON, March 10.—The projected Cuban loan of £16,000,000 encounters difficulties, as the foreign financiers ask for the Imperial guarantee of the interest as well as the capital. of the interest as well as the capital.

MAZZINI'S MEMORY.

ROME, March 10.—To-day being the anniversary of the death of Guiseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot, a number of Republicans proceeded to the Capitol and placed wreaths on the bust of the deceased. The police seized some illegal irredenta emblems, and arrested Signor Frattee for a violent speech.

CHA'S SIGAR CROP.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, March 10.—Reports from the interior coincide that the sugar crop is about 40 per cent smaller than last year.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Sr. JOSEPH, MO., March 10.—In the late seizure of the telegraph lines of the Western Union Company upon the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Mr. Gould's managers cut the wires at the centre of the railroad bridge which crosses the Missouri River, and at that point connected them with wires leading to their battery on the Missouri shore. This was done under the supposition that they could not be under the supposition that they could not be reached by any court in either jurisdic-

reached by any court in either jurisdiction. Injunctions, however, were to-day procured in Doniphan County, Kansas, and also in Buchanan County, Missouri, by the Western Union Company against the St. Joe & Western Railroad, the American Union Telegraph Company, Jay Gould, and others, restraining the Railroad Company from preventing a reconnection of the seized wires, and from transmitting any commercial unsiness thereon, and from permitting their use by the American Union Company, or interfering with their use by the Union Pacific. The injunctions are similar in terms to the one procured at Omaha, under which the lines seized on the Union Pacific Railroad were returned to the telegraph Company, and will undoubtedly result in an early restoration of these lines to the Western Union Company.

NEW OBLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 10 .- In the petition of the American Union Telegraph Company in the suit pending in the United States Court to forsuit pending in the United States Court to for-close a mortgage on the New Orleans & Mobile Bailroad, and praying that the Court would allow said American Union Company to build a line along said railroad, and asking the Court to fix the compensation therefor, the Court denied the prayer of petitioner allowing it to enter and build but authorized the said Telegraph Com-pany to prosecute any suit or legal proceeding of a appropriation against the Trustees and Re-ceivers to establish any right which they might have under the law.

SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE.

SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE.

To the Ester of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Your paper having noticed the 15-14 puzzle, would perhaps like to publish the key or solution of the problem. I have figured out the numbers, as I think, correctly, and give the schemes, as follows: Place the fifteen numbers in the box; in consecutive order, from 1 to 15, then place the 15 between the 13 and the 14, and the problem is in position, as I think, in its most difficult shape:

12274541235475641235475661351351176

5777920115675981171176681151175

10551015675611867786115112991151511001

1491849134511910111518119911515110011

1491849134511910111518119911515110011

1aplacing the fifteen numbers leave the blank

PRESIDENTIAL.

Attempts to Harmonize Sherman and Blaine Interests in Ohio.

But Little Probability that the Arrangement Will Be Perfected.

Meeting of the State Republican Committee in Columbus To-Day.

Tilden's Campaign Said to Be Practically Opened in the Buckeye State,

Ex-Gov. Bishop Announcing Himself as Candidate for Second Place.

Dates for State Conventions Named in Several Southern States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

COLUMBUS. O., March 10.—For the past few days there has been very little surface work in the Ohio Presidential field. The Sherman and Blaine booms of last month scared both parties, and they are disposed to keep a little quiet for developments. It seemed certain that there must be something beneath the general tranquil aspect which would be of interest could it be aspect which would be of interest could it be discovered, and THE TRIBUNE correspondent has been on the lookout to make this discovery. To-day these researches were crowned with success. Interviews were held with both Sherman and Blaine men, with the following result:

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, who is understood to be a Blaine man, said: "Sherman and Blaine cannot ground to fight each other in this State.

a Biaine man, said: "Sherman and Biaine can-not afford to fight each other in this State. There never was a more foolish thing inaugu-rated than the booms which have been going forward. The result can only be that many things will be said which must be taken back, and neither candidate will be able to make the nomination. Sherman will of necessity show much strength here in his own State. He will have some men who will own State. He will have some men who will support him to the last, and, if they are made to especially hate Blaine and his supporters, they will be, able to do the latter's interest, much damage when the time shall come that he will need what strength he can concentrate."

With this as a leader, your, correspondent was able to get at the true situation, and to ascertain exactly what is going on. A prominent Federal officeholder, who is, of course,

portice at the can be seen any one else in the state but with the express understanding that his name should not appear in the interview. He said: "I know right from headquarters that there is a movement on foot for a compromise between the Sherman and Blaine interview. He said: "I know right from headquarters that there is a movement on foot for a compromise between the Sherman and Blaine interests. It is thought to be for the good of both that this be consummated. Sherman is bound to get more votes than any one else in the State. Now, the effort is to make the delegation solid on the first ballot for Sherman, with the understanding that the second choice shall be Blaine by all means. Efforts will be made if this agreement can be arrived at to get such men as will be willing to vote for Sherman as long as he has any chance, and then turn in for Blaine. It is thought that this is perfectly feasible, and the only thing that gives any hope for either. If the thing goes on as it has begun the Sherman men will never vote for Blaine, and Blaine alone will not be able to muster enough strength to be of any especial avail. In this way both will have to give way to some man of less importance than either. It would seem that Sherman ought, at least, to have the support, on complimentary ballot, of his own State. He is the only man in the State who is an acknowledged candidate for the place, and he certainly is a man who should command that much respect." DOING ALL HE CAN FOR SHERMAN,

PROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—The attempt of Gen. Robinson, some time since, to set up things favorable to Secretary Sherman, by calling the State Central Committee together at a very early date, has had the effect of adding unusual interest to the meeting to be held to-morrow, and already representative members of the party have put in an appearance, and the hotels are crowded with politicians, and the political activity noticeably just before a State Convention is apparent. One of the most remarkable features of the gathering is the conciliatory manner in which the Sherman men discuss the situation with the friends of Senator Blaine. Grant's name hardly comes under discussion, he at the present time having no following in the State. Gen. Grosvenor, a very shrewd politician, but strongly favoring Sherman, openly admitted to-day that his own county (Athens) was strongly for Blaine, and would doubtiess instruct for him; but he had hopes that after a meeting the people would see it for their interest to allow the delegates to vote for Shermah, should there be a hope of his nomination, it being understood that Blaine should receive the enure delegation after the first ballot. It may be possible to

HOODWINK THE FRIENDS OF MAXIM

in this manner, but they stand out firm to-night, and say this "complimentary" nonsense has gone quite far enough, and they propose to test Sherman such as to encourage the opponents to Sherman's claims. The meeting to-morrow night will doubtless bring out a pretty full expression of the sentiment existing in every county in the State, the friends of each of the candidates meeting together for the first time since the Presidential contest opened. The nervousness of the Sherman workers is very noticeable tonight, lest some imprudent remarks may be made which will bring about a feeling of bitter antagonism which will split the Ohio delegation and render it imperfect and without power at Chicago. FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—It has become very evident during the past few days that Tilden has opened the campaign in this State. One of the most certain indications is the sudden revival of Uncle Dick Bishop in politics. The ex-Governor has been here for a day or two, and is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Daily Democrat of this city. This is the principal Democrat or this city. This is the principal Democrat organ of the central portion of the State, and, in case of its sale, it is understood that it will immediately come out for Tilden and Bishop. The ex-Governor was approached by a reporter to-day, and was frank to confess that he was in the field for nomination as Vice-President. He said that his party had by this time found out that he could poll more votes than any one cless in this State. They had watched his brilliant record in always carrying Hamilton County against fearful odds, and might conclude, under certain conditions, to go for him strong for Vice-President. He refused to

were, but said that it was generally understood that Hendricks would not again take the second place. The ex-Governor goes from this point out into the country, and it is understood that he is looking after his chances among the rural Democrate. He will make some fight this time, and, with Tilden to back him, hopes to win.

DEMOCRATIC PREPARATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Democratic preparations for the next Presidential election continue. Senator Bayard has moved to amend the Marshais law so that the Marshais and their Deputies, on election-day, shall only be empowered to make arrest by due process of law, that is, by swearing out warrants before Magistrates. They can now arrest with or without process whenever the offense is committed in their process.

NOTES.

ALARANA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10.—The Republican Executive Committee has selected Seims as the place, and May 20 as the time, for holding the State Convention. There were Grant, Blaine, and Sherman men in the Committee, with the first named in the lead.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A Wilmington telegram states that of the delegates already elected in that State to the Chicago Convention seven are for Sherman for President.

FOR HAINE.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 10.—The Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention beld here to-day elected a full delegation strongly in favor of James G. Blaine for President, and unanimously adopted resolutions declaring for that gentleman in the most emphatic terms, and instructing the delegates to use their utmost exertions and influence in the

State Convention to secure the election of delegates to the National Convention who are carnestly and actively for Blaine.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10.—After fixing upon Little Rock as the place and June 2 as the time of helding the State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention at Claimant, the Democratic State Executive Committee adjourned to reassemble June 2 inst. The basis of representation is on the Democratic vote in the counties for Miller for Governor in 1878.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—The State Conven-tion is to meet here June 1 for the selection of delegates to Cincinnati. RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The Conservative, have called a convention to meet here have less the election of delegates to Cincinnati.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

THE BLAINE CLUE.

The Executive Committee of the Blaine Club met yesterday afternoon at the office of Boutelle & Waterman, & La Salle street. Mr. C. M. Henderson occupied the chair, and Col. Waterman acted as Secretary. The latter stated that one of the chief objects of the meeting was to receive from members of the Committee name of prominent Blaine men in the several precincts who will work for the cause, the list to be submitted at the meeting on Saturday evening. Two reports were handed in by members of the Committee in session. One from the Sixteenth Ward gave the names of Charles Basenthal, C. W. Provst. Philip Litterer, Henry Mengel, and R. H. Watson as an Executive Committee in that ward, and the other a list of general committee in the tward, and the other a list of general committee willing to work in a similar espacity in the Twelfth Ward.

A sub-committee, consisting of Col. A. M. Waterman and Messra. J. R. Custer and John J. Healy, was appointed to arrange for headquarters for the Central Committee and a Secretary. This Committee will meet the Executive Committee at 7:30 Saturday evening, half as hood prior to the main meeting, and report preres. After the appointment of Mr. W. N. Brainard as a Vice-President the meeting adjourned.

FRISCO TROUBLES.

. KALLOCH'S PROCLAMATION Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Considerat SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Considerable indignation has been created by Mayor Kalloch's uncalled-for proclamation deprecating the actions of the Citizens' Protective Union. The Alto openly recommends Kalloch's deposition by the Board of Supervisors, and even the Coll, the hitherto recognized Sand-Lot orran, appears to-day without any sensational headings whatever, confining its report of the Sand-Lot meeting to six or eight lines. Its editorial deprecating rot and disorder is evidently a barbed shaft at the Sand-Lotters. The Call's straddling the feare is the best proof that the Sand-Lot is on its last legs.

Unfavorable comments have been excited by to-day's New York Tribune insinuating the disturbances here are ascribable to disappointed speculators. This is untrue. The Sand-Lot is composed of persons who never had anything to speculate with; of men who never had anything to lose, and who considered this a good opportunity to get even with those who have constitute. It was a reconstitute. something. Large numbers of property-hold-ing citizens have again to-day signed the Pro-tective Union's pledge, and within the last week the number of persons encolled in the militia has well nigh doubled. At present the Nevada

ference, the police increase, and the inflammatory circulars, and will wait their constitution day of Judgment to peaceably, but effectively, consign their authors to the political infamy and oblivion which they most richip deserve.

"I. S. KALLOCH, Mayor."

The Call this morning, without any direct reference to the proclamation of the Vigitane Committee, dissuades the community from any violent measures as unnecessary to either party.

The Chronicle strongly commends the Vigitane organization, and intimates that the first blow should be struck at the leaders of the agitation and not at the rank and file.

The Alta scouts at the necessity for the concentration of troops here, holding that the Vigitane Committee is amply able to cope with the Sand-Lot, and concludes: "Let us have peace, and we mean to have it,—inside law if we can, outside if we must." The Alta denounces the Mayor's proclamation as an insuit to the people.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Everything has been very quiet to-day, and there is nothing new to report regarding the agitation. The community is evidently waiting and expecting some decided step. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Council held a meeting this afternoon, but nothing has yet transpired regarding the proceedings.

In conversation to-day, Kearney emphatically reiterated his statement, previously telegraphed, that neither he nor the Workigment party desired any conflict, and the first step must come from the other side. He further expressed the confidence that none would occur. There is a rumor that Kearney is to be an rested to-night for his remarks at the meeting last evening. AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

POLITICAL NEWS. WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—The Democratic Central Committee held a meeting in the Capitol to-night, and fixed on May 19 as the time and Madison the place for holding the State Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 10.—At the city election yesterday the Republican candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500, except the Chief of Police, elected by the Democrats and Workingmen. SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—This afternoon a journeyman tailor named McKenzle, of Leroy, eighteen miles east on the Indiana, Bioomington & Western Road, threw himself in front of a train and was instantly killed.

Marietta, O., March 10.—The body of a young man named John Cunningham has just been found in a barn at Cow Creek Landing, W. Va. He evidently committed suicide from the position of the body and the presence of a revolver at his side. Cuningham was to have been married to an estimable young lady this week, and no cause can be assigned for his self-destruction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—W. M. Embry, Clerk of the Madison County Court, was found dead in a room at Richmond this moraing with a builet-hole in his head. Suicide, caused by ill-health.

THE GROWING WHEAT.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Price Current publishes to morrow morning special returns from nearly 300 points in the West in regard to the growing wheat-drop, indicating almost as unformly favorable condition and flattering properts, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Indian, and Michigan. In Missouri complaints are exceptional. In Mesoraska the winter crop senerally reported favorable. Wet weather has done harm in Illinois, while in Kansas and Iowa there are complaints of dry weather, but an average crop is expected. The most serious complaints of winter-killing come from Wisconsin, with increased average congraints of the promise favorable for an unusually large yield of winter wheat, while the returns from the spring-wheat sections indicate an increased acreage in this crop.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 10, Arrived, steamships
Australia, from London; Arizona, from Liverpool; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Circassim,
from Ginagow; and Rhinwidda, from Cardif.
LONDON, March 10, The steamships City of
New York, from New York; Braunschoigh, from
Baltimore; Anchoria and Gen. Werder, from
New York; and Barcelona, from Boston, have
arrived out. The Gellert has arrived at Hamburg. THE COU

A Move Toward 1873-'4 Person

Considering the Appr The School Es

Bridgeport Pump

travagant Figures of

last evening, all of ot MoNurney, Jonas, BACK TAXES ON rences with delinquenterty tax of 1873-74 was t

Ald. Throop said the pa said bring into the Tre se, which would never

The Mayor explained that imount of personal taxes many of the definquents—what were allowed a rebate they were entitled to. As it is power to rebate, but the power to rebate, but the control of the con

orporation which would gas,000 as soon as the or The County Collector said h cent of the tax in question cent of the tax in question to collect, but the correlation of the tax in question to collect, but the correlation of the collection of th the amount of the personance Ald. Clark wanted to know that the ordinance should as well as individuals.

Aid. Throop said corporarishts that individuals has seemed to make a distinctic Ald. Cullerton was oppose and took the position that authority to pass it, and that authority to pass it, and that the collection of all such to see they collected in that the collected in to see them dollected in the Ald. Swift was in sydinance, but, there being opinion on the subject, he ment of a committee of twhole subject, and that it

stated that Mr. Beye and so from the County Collector's troller that the people were hardship of the city asking greater than that it asked if the Controller said to the collect the tax: it must be comed when a person don't paid a levy and the selling of the son directly interested in the

Ald. Turner called up by directing attention to the meeting he had made a m the vote by which the Cox make the award, which did He wanted his motion put o The Chair heid that when a motion to adjourn was peout of order and could not record. record.
Aid. Everett disputed the said he had not had the mot he didn't want it entered.
The Chair replied that Aid was false, and after some parleying the question was on motion of Aid. Rawleig resolved itself into a Conn for the purpose of consider tion bill.

The first item, which was u

"SCHOOL DEPAR

"SCHOOL

thought they were large end Lawier's motion was lost. Ald. Dixon moved to STRIKE OUT AN ITE — deduction from the v Gl.056.022.44), as recommen Committee.

Aid. Phelps opposed the n Aid. Throop rend a stated of the Board of Education from from 1872 to 1879, inclus peared that the assets were. Dilities \$441.257, to which w collected taxes of 1877 and \$21.447, and 10 per cent loss \$72.653,—the total showing t was only \$61.912. By makin ation for education the Cerease the police force. School-nouses were built to el 18,000 children in the stratifiking out.

The Mayor said the Counci was simply the agent of the ell could go outside the was constrained to say triven to tax-fighting, who matter, held that High-Sch porate institutions, not constrained to tax-fighting who matter, held that High-Sch porate institutions, not constrained to say triven to tax-fighting who matter, held that High-Sch porate institutions, not constrained to say the council we cent. So much of the le schools might be declared the Council we cent. So much of the le schools might be declared the Council to bear this in Aid. Stauber asked what of the Christian or of the tax-fighters, or for men out \$250.000 which should be eation of children.

Aid. Wickersham had he pease of the High-Schools propriation so ral one witain the 2 per ce on motion for deducting a suftle school appropriation so ral one witain the 2 per ce on motion of Aid. Rawlether of the propriation of the High-Schools.

The Mayor success the state of the porarily opinion from the Corporation and the propriation of the High-Schools.

Mayor suggested the Mayor suggested the take up the question and shed light on the next item taken up value and the seweraction of the seweraction

Ald Thompson objected to the salary of Superini age Department, because and apparently useless. The Mayor explained the Yearn because no one had the was corresponding with the motion to strike of the motion to strike of the call was added to the salar their clerk was fixed at \$1775; three assistant engineering the call of the ca

ARKANSAS.

Ark., March 10.—After fixing k as the place and June 2 as the the State Convention to nomifor State officers and appoint National Convention at Cincinstatic State Effective Committee to reassemble June 2 inst. The contation is on the Democratic intestor Miller for Governor in BOUTH CAROLINA.

VIRGINIA.

Va., March 10.—The Conservative convention to meet here May 19 ft delegates to Cincinnati.

CHICAGO.

THE BLAINE CLUB.

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CO TROUBLES.

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LITICAL NEWS. SCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

il Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
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MTO, Cal., March 10.—At the city elec-day the Republican candidates were majorities ranging from 300 to 500, Chief of Police, elected by the Dem-Workton.

SUICIDE.

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CEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. CEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

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the Gellert has arrived at Ham-

Whisker Dye equals Hill's 50 cents

Move Toward Collecting the 1873-'4 Personal Taxes.

THE COUNCIL.

idering the Appropriation Bill-The School Estimates.

Inited Thousand Dollars Put In for Bridgeport Pumping-Works. The Sourcege Appropriation Left at the Extravagant Figures of the Committee.

is adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening, all of the members present McNurney, Jonas, and McCormick.

BAOK TAXES ON PERSONALTY.

By unanimous consent the ordinance of Ald.

By unanimous consent the ordinance of Ald.

By the state of 1873-74 was taken up.

Ald Rayleigh was opposed to the ordinance of the ground that it would be giving the Conseller too much power, and beside would empresons to refuse to pay their taxes at persons to refuse to pay their taxes at

AM Throop said the passage of the ordinance end bring into the Treasury about \$75,000 at an which would never be gotten in any other

The Mayor explained that there was a great input of personal taxes standing out, and many of the delinquents were ready to pay if may were allowed a rebate which they thought may were entitled to. As it was, no one had the power to rebate, but the passage of the ordinance would give the Controller the power, and he was satisfied that considerable money could

and pixer said he knew or one individual or corporation which would come up and pay 15,000 as soon as the ordinance was passed. The County Collector said he had collected every cent of the tax in question that it was possible to collect, but the corporation mentioned elaimed that it had been assessed too high, and would sottle for \$25,000, but would pay no more, would estitle for \$25,000, but would pay no more,

d the city would gain this much, at least, by a passage of the ordinance.

AM. Everett said he understood that it was a Fullman Palace Car Company which was adjut pay the \$25,000, and the reason they willing was that they had been beaten in the ts in fighting their taxes. He was opposed he ordinance as it read, and moved to so

mend it as to authorize the Controller to collect the amount of the personal property tax as assessed in the years named.

Ald Clark wanted to know if it was intended that the ordinance should apply to corporations as well as individuals.

Ald Throop said corporations had the same rights that individuals had, but the ordinance seemed to make a distinction.

Ald Cullerton was opposed to the ordinance, and took the position that the Council had no authority to pass it, and that it would be inopersive if passed. There was a legal process for the collection of all such taxes, and he wanted to see them collected in that way.

Ald. Sufft was in sympathy with the ordinance, but, there being such a difference of opinion on the subject, he moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the whole subject, and that the ordinance be made a special order at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Barrett, of the Controller's office, being called on to

sign Barrett, of the Controller's office, being saided on to

SHED LIGHT ON THE MATTER,

rated that Mr. Beye and some of the Collectors from the County Collector's office told the Controller that the people were complaining of the hardship of the city asking them now for a tax greater than that it asked for in 1873 and 1874. The Controller said to them, "I want lyou to asliest the tax: it must be collected if it can be; and when a person don't pay, I will insist upon a levy and the selling of the property." No person directly interested in the tax called on the Controller. Mr. Beye said that, as a matter of course, unless the Coursell, were lenient to the delinquents, he would be obliged to levy, and would commence to do a. Mr. Gurney said. "Let us see the Corporation Counsel." They did so, and Mr. Adams told Mr. Gurney that he could not interfere at all in the collection of taxes,—it was the Collector's duty to collect them,—but that he might send the resolution to the Council, and, if the Council was willing to be lenient with these people, he of course could settle it with them; otherwise he could not. No one asked any relate spon any other personal-property taxes have of 1873 and 1874, and the reason relief tra saked was because the Council had granted rise to persons who owned real estate.

M. Dixon moved as a substitute for Ald. Swift's motion that the whole matter be recommitted to the Finance Committee, which pre-wiled, and the question was disposed of in that

wife motion that the whole inatter be reconstituded to the Finance Committee, which presided, and the question was disposed of in that

by directing attention to the fact that at the last meeting he had made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Council had refused to make the award, which did not appear of record. He wanted his motion put on record. The chair heid that when the motion was made a motion to adjourn was pending, hence it was out of order and could not have been put on record.

out of order and could not have been put on record.

Ald Everett disputed the Chair's ruling, and and he had not had the motion entered because he didn't want it entered.

The Chair replied that Ald. Everett's assertion was false, and after some further words and priefing the question was dropped.

On motion of Ald. Rawheigh, the Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Appropriation bill.

The first item, which was under the head of "SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,"

The repairs and additions to heating apparatus, ILLOO.

It went through without opposition, as did the

res repairs and additions to heating apparatus, \$12,000.

It went through without opposition, as did the following:

Rental of sites and buildings used for school purposes, \$22,145; permanent improvements, \$12,00; new school sites, \$60,000; new school buildings, \$290,000; apparatus and furniture, \$1,200; furnishing new buildings in course of rection and to be erected during 1880, \$27,000; school supplies, \$2,500; fuel, \$32,000; school supplies, \$4,000; fuel, \$32,000; school supplies, \$4,000; fuel, \$32,000; school supplies, \$6,000; for the salaries of engineers and firemen called forth a speech from lawler, who moved to ndd 10 per cent, making the amount \$57,200, as, in his opinion, the men were not well enough paid.

Ald. Wetterer moved as an amendment that he amount be increased "5 per cent," which would make the item \$50,000. [Laughter.]

Ald Throop said the Finance Committee had not reduced the salaries any, leaving them just as the Board of Education recommended, and he thought they were large enough.

Lawler's motion was lost.

Ald. Dixon moved to

STRIKE OUT AN ITEM OF \$236,000

deduction from the whole appropriation 105.05.44), as recommended by the Finance

a deduction from the whole appropriation folioso. 26.44), as recommended by the Finance Committee.

Ald. Phelps opposed the motion.

Ald. Throop read a statement of the account of the Board of Education with the School-Tax rund for 1872 to 1879, inclusive, by which it appeared that the assets were \$607,330, and the liabilities 441,287, to which was to be added uncollected taxes of 1877 and 1878, amounting to 31.447, and 19 per cent losses on those of 1879,—17.263,—the total showing that the net balance was only \$81,912. By making a liberal appropriation for education the Council need not increase the police force. Even after fourteen taxol-nouses were built there would be 10,000 or 18,000 children in the streets. He favored the striking out.

The Mayor said the Council could levy only 2 per cent of the assessment; but the Corporation Counsel had decided that, as to schools, the city was simply the agent of the State, and the Council could go outside the limitation. Yet he was constrained to say that shrewd lawyers, tiven to tax-fighting, who had looked into the natter, held that High-Schools were simply corporate institutions, not common schools; and, herefore, if the Council went beyond the 2 per cent, so much of the levy as went to high-tenois might be declared illegal. He wished the Council to bear this in mind.

Ald Stauber asked what sympathy the "God of the Christian or of the Jew "could have for ax-fighting to the council to bear this in mind.

Ald Stauber asked what sympathy the "God of the Christian or of the Jew "could have for ax-fighting for men who wanted to strike out factors of children.

Ald Wickersham had been told that the expense of the council to be a should be devoted to the duration of children.

wit 50,000 which should be devoted to the eduention of children.

Ald wickersham had been told that the expease of the High-Schools would be about \$40,
to 1 they were in danger, he wanted a remedy pointed out.

The Mayor said the Council should make prorision for deducting a sufficient amount from
the school appropriation so as to keep the genear one within the 2 per cent.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the subject was
the postponed temporarily in order to get an
earlier of inserting a sum for the support of
the High-Schools.

The Mayor suggested that the Board of Edu-

THE SEWERAGE FUND. THE SEWERAGE FUND.

THE SEWERAGE FUND.

The the salary of Superintendent of the Sewerage Department, because the office was vacant and apparently useless.

The Mayor explained that the office had been reant because no one had been found to fill it.

He was corresponding with a gentleman, howers, and thought he could fill the place.

The motion to strike out was lost, and 5 per one was added to the salary. The salary of the chief cierk was fixed at \$1,200; assistant cierk, three assistant engineers at \$1,500 each; and the could be compared to the could be compared t

three inspectors private drains, \$775 each; and for cleaning and repairing sewers, \$58,000.

On the item of

on the Item of

EWERAGE CONSTRUCTION

(\$200,000), Ald. Dixon moved to make it \$100,000, and went on to state that a recent resolution left \$187,000 to be expended, and that it would be impossible to expended, and that it would be impossible to expended the \$200,000 additional during the year which was proposed.

Ald. Meyer wanted the item increased to \$250,-000, and said he could use \$100,000 of the amount in his ward alone.

Ald. Turner said there was one precinct in the Pirth Ward which needed the entire appropriation. The money appropriated for the ward in the past had been stolen by the First, Second, and Third Wards. He wanted \$250,000 for sewers in his, the Fifteenth Ward.

Ald. Waldo said he wanted \$30,000 for sewers in his, the Fifteenth Ward.

Ald. Phelps was in favor of Ald. Dixon's motion, and said that striking out \$100,000 would leave \$100,000 more to be expended this year than was spent last.

Ald. Ballard was in favor of a liberal appropriation for sewers, but was opposed to the present system. The Council had voted to run sewerage into the river pell-mell, and had done away with catch-basins, etc. He did not want to see another hundred miles of sewers of the same kind, for a dead dog which had passed through them had been floating by his lumber-yard for the last three years. [Laughter.]

Ald. Cullerton wanted the item to remain as it was, but wanted \$150,000 of the amount set aside to perfect a general system of sewerage for the southwestern section of the city, as had been proposed by the City Engineer, and made a motion to that end.

Ald. Throop submitted a map of the proposed system, which contemplated the building of a main sewer south from Kinzie street along Calfornia avenue, and from thence along Twenty-second street to Leavitt. and into the river. He thought it would take at least \$200,000 to do the work, and that it ought to be commenced this year.

work, and that it ought to be commenced this year.

Ald. Meyer (Pifteenth) withdrew his amendment in favor of Ald Turner's.

Ald. Waldo wanted to know if \$200,000 were appropriated, and \$150,000 were set aside for the West Division, what the other wards were to do.

The Mayor said there would be \$183,000 for general purposes, there being \$183,000 left over from last year.

Ald. Dixon's motion to reduce to \$100,000 was lost, as was Ald. Turner's to increase the item to \$225,000.

Ald. Throop moved to amend Ald. Cullerton's motion by striking out \$156,000 and inserting \$100,000. Agreed to,

The item was then passed.

Ald. Clark moved to insert an item of \$125,000 for

PUMPING-WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT

Ald. Clark moved to insert an item of \$125,000 for PUMPING-WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT to cleanse the river. He believed they were a necessity. Competent engineers had reported in favor of them. Whether the works would answer the purpose intended was to be determined, but their erection would certainly allay the feeling against Chicago growing out of the sending of the sewerage down the canal. Unless the city did something, there would be an injunction, which would cost the city millions to get rid of.

Ald. Swift moved to amend by making the amount \$100,000.

Ald. Wickersham favored the amendment.

Ald. Ballard said there might be some other plau for getting rid of the filth, and moved to amend by adding "or some other system."

The Mayor stated that Mr. Jenney, the engineer of the canal, stated that 60,000 cubic feet per minute, or 86,000,000 cubic feet a day, would come within 5,000,000 or 0,000,000 cubic feet of removing all the water in both branches and the main river once in twenty-four hours. The largest quantity that ever went through the canal was 35,000 cubic feet a minute, when the lake was high—and it made fishing good in the river and in the canal as far as Lockport. To-day the gates would be opened at Lockport, and kept open for two or three days in order to test thoroughly what effect this would have on the river, the Canal Commissioners contending that it would save no effect. The Commissioners had assured him that they would go as far as their powers allowed in giving the right to pump the water and taking care of it, but could not guarantee the city against damages without legislative action. But the Mayor though there was no necessity for damages arrising.

Mr. Clark didn't insist upon \$125,000, having

the Mayor thought there was no necessity for damages arising.

Mr. Clark didn't insist upon \$125,000, having named the amount because City Engineer Cregier said it would be necessary if new machinery were bought. If old engines could be secured the amount could be cut down.

The amendment was agreed to, as was the motion as amended, the latter including by acceptance the amendment of Ald. Ballard as to other schemes.

The Committee then arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted. After suspending the rules for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on Elections, covering judges, cierks, and voting-places for the April election, half an hour was wasted in talk, and the report finally laid over until the next meeting.

of this order, and the purposes for which it was sought, are self-evident. The information is now secret, and of course is for sale. It is in the

interest of private speculators and operators, and directly opposed to the public interest. The Financial Chronicle of this city discloses its tenor and explains its purposes and effect as

"We have been patiently waiting to see what excuse could be offered for the issuance of the Treasury order instructing Collectors of Customs to withhold from publication statistics in relation to cargoes arriving or departing, whenever any shipper or consignee requests it to be done. Heyoud the letter of the Collector of Customs at Boston, sent to Congress in response to Senator Kernan's resolution of inquiry, we have found nothing that furnishes even an apology for so unusual an exercise of authority.

"This seems the more remarkable the more we consider the effect and scope of the order. No one claims that a public necessity demands it, or that the order works any public advantage. The information is withheld not because the Government, or its revenues, or its business, is being in any manner interfered with or harmed by the facts published, or because the community suffers thereby, but simply because an importer or consignee makes the request. The order therefore originates solely in an individual want or desire, and is wholly for a personal use. On the other hand, the information withheld has been issued for years and is of very general service. It affects the exchange market; has an influence on the money market; largely enters into the prices of commodities; in a word, the experience of every enlightened community has shown the wholesomeness, and in fact necessity, of just such jublicity in commercial and innancial transactions. The public gain by it because they are protected by it, and because legitimate business prospers most under such an open system.

"Furthermore, this order in its action looks to us like simply a cover for speculators. We do not, of course, charge or believe that it was issued with any sich intention, but its workings is clearly that and nothing else. The wheat, the cotton, the provision manipulator, is directly aided. He can wholly cover up his tracks; he can have any number of cargoes afford and it is certainly not the provision manipulator, is directly aided. He can wholly cover

TEXAS STOCK-RAISERS. TEXAS STOCK-RAISERS.

St. Louis. Mo., March 10.—The Northwest
Texas Stock-Raisers' Association, which has
been in session at Jackboro, Tex., two days, has
adjourned. One hundred and fifty' representative stock men, residing between the Red and
Colorado Rivers, and about twenty railroad livestock agents and commission men of St. Louis
and Chicago, were present. They were unanimous in favor of reduced railroad freight, and
agreed that unless the Texas roads lower their
shipping rates they will drive their cattle to
Kausas, as was done prior to the construction of
the railroads. A combination was formed, and
1,000 car-loads of stock subscribed for shipment
North over the road offering the best terms. The Present Scarcity, and the

Injurious Effect It Is Having by In-

Causes of It.

terfering with Building.

A TRIBUNE reporter had some further talk with architects and contractors yesterday regarding the increased price of brick. There was pretty much one idea prevalent among those interviewed, and that was that brick were high and scarce, and that very little building would be done before new brick came into the market. ket.
The first man approached on this subject was George O. Garnsey, architect.
"What effect has the raise on old brick upon building?" was the first question of the re-

IT HAS KNOCKED OUR BUSINESS IN THE HEAD." "Have you suffered personally?"

"Yes; it has overthrown soveral good jobs that I had on the string. I had the plans all drawn for a new Marsh Harvester factory, which would take 3,000,000 brick, and that job is laid on the shelf. There are no brick to be had in the market."

the shelf. There are no brick to be had in the market."

"Can't you get country brick? A man advertised the other day to lay down in Chicago Wisconsin brick at \$8.50."

"I don't believe he could do it. Besides, if he did do it, they probably would not be any cheaper than Chicago brick at \$10."

"Why so?"

"Because, country brick are not as large as Chicago brick, —at least there is no brick made in Illinois outside that are as large as our city brick."

Mr. Garnsey produced a tabulated statement which furnished the data for a report that he once made to the Government upon this subject, and showed a considerable difference in size. The difference in the number of bricks required to construct a cubic foot of wall between the largest and the smallest size was nearly 100 per cent, and Chicago ranked among the large sizes.

Mr. Garnsey continued: "I am putting up a number of houses in Kansas City now, and brick there costs only \$1."

"WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE RAISE?" "WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE RAISE?"
"Combination among the brick men."
But does not the law of supply and demand have something to do with the price?"
"I don't think so. There is no demand now,—at least there is no demand at the present prices, and business is at a standstill."
"What is the outlook for new brick this year?"
"I guess it is pretty good. I know five entirely new men who are going into the business of manufacturing."
"If they do go in will not the old brickmakers put up a combination job on them and run them out?"

out?"
" I guess not. They are pretty solid men."
" Why are they?"
" Well, I know some contractors who are pretty well disgusted, and they are thinking or making brick themselves."
Mr. Hill, of the firm of Egan & Hill, architects, was next seen.
Said he: "I think I can get all the brick I

was next seen.
Said he: "I think I can get all the brick I want at present
AT \$10 A THOUSAND.

I know there are few brick to be had. There are none on the North Side. All the brick are on the South Side now. I drew up some plans for a new building which would take 20,000 brick, and I found in getting estimates that the contractors figured two ways,—one for old brick, to commence operations at once, and the other for new brick, when it should be manufactured. The difference in the figures was from \$500 to \$600, and this was reckoned after allowing for the increase in masons' wages, which will be 50 cents a day after the first of May."

"Is there anything doing now in the way of building?"

"Yes, we could get all the country brick we wanted at \$8, I suppose, but country brick are smaller than city brick. A space requiring 1,000 Chicago brick would require 1,200 country brick."

"What ought old brick to sell for now?"

Chicago brick would require 1,200 country brick."

"What ought old brick to sell for now?"

"About \$8. I should think that would be a fair, moderate price, and brick ought sell in midwinter for \$7; \$6.50 is too small a price, even in summer. I suppose the prices are regulated by the supply and demand. They are selling now from \$10 to \$13."

Cudell & Blumenthal, architects, thought that

After suspending the rules for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on Elections, covering Judges, cierks, and voting-places for the April election, half an hour was wasted in talk, and the report finally laid over until the next meeting.

The Council them adjourned until Friday night.

The Council them adjourned until Friday night.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

Playing into the Hands of Favorit Speculators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, March 10.—Secretary Sherman has issued a most extraordinary order for the suppression of all statistics touching the importantic and an experimental process of the purposes for which it was the numbers of the chicago tribuns.

The Council them adjourned until Friday night.

W. Boyington, architect, thought that the place of property, 26 and 28 West Congress-st. Four good houses and lots, committee that it would affect the building interests the two process of the contractors had made all their arrangements for brick. There were not more than 2,000,000 brick in the city now, but they thought there would be a plenty of brick when the manufacture of the contract for new brick work at 39 laid in the wall, which would bring the brick at about \$6.50 per thousand.

W. Boyington, architect, thought there would be a great deal, which would be twice as many made in the city, Just now business was stopped, but he city, Just now business was stopped. The contract of the contract of the supplies of the contract of the supplies of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the con

in the city. Just now business was stopped, but he thought it would not be affected a great deal,—they would go on as soon as new brick came into market.

"What do you think is THE CAUSE OF THE BRICK MEN PUTTING UP

"What do you think is THE CAUER OF THE BRICK MEN PUTTING UP THEIR PRICES?"

asked the reporter.

"Simply because they can," was the reply. A member of the firm of C. & A. Price, building contractors, was interviewed. In reply to a question as to the reason of the increase in the price of brick, he said: "The rise is due to a scarcity of brick in the city. There are not more than 2,000,000 here. The increase is not greater than that in iron. All building materials have gone up. The brickmakers have been manufacturing at a loss for a number of years. At this season, years ago, I have paid as high as \$16 for brick. In 1872 the current price at this time of year was \$10 per 1,000, and since that time the scale has been gradually falling until this year."

"Will the high price of brick affect building operations?"

"Not much: we will go on as soon as new brick is made."

"How many brick are there in the city now?"

"About 2,000,000."

"Do you know of any new men going into the brick-making business?"

"I do not know of any."

The inference to be drawn from the above interviews, which were picked up at random from among men who are engaged in building is that the average man who contemplates building a house or a small block will wait until the new crop of brick comes in rather than pay from \$11 to \$13 a thousand for material. There appears to be very little brick left over, and what there is will most likely be consumed in finishing up work which is already under way. At the same time, building operations, which, under other circumstances, would be started immediately, with the favorable weather we are now having, will be delayed from a month to six weeks before even the foundations will be started. Most of the gentlemen interviewed yesterday socuted the idea that the first burning of brick was already sold, and the probability is that all the old yards will be run to their utmost capacity, while several new men and firms will enter the ring as manufacturers during the coming season. So the brick famine will be of s

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 10.—Gov. Croswell has appointed De Witt C. Gage, of Saginaw, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. William B. Tennant; also James Byron Judkins, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, in place of the

Throw away crutches. Use St. Jacobs Oil. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERdus patrons throughout the city, we have Estabhabed Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during
the week, and until 9p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
CHAS, BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 299
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 2B Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfith-st.
H. C. HEIRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBR, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 455 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL. PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF JOHN OR JAMES HALLERAN
will be thankfully received by their sister, Annie,
late of Manchester, England. Address care of John
she of Manchester, England. Address
Application, 1414 Castle-av., Broad-st., Philadelphia,
Ph.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PORSALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of
carriages, couples, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top
and open buggles; large assortment of new and speond-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new
and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and
wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money adwanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange,
come and see the largest assortment of any housed in
Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 56
State-st.

TOR SALE—AT-1 MUNCHELL'S ACCITION AND

Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 26 state-st.

TOR SALE—AT J. MITCHELL'S AUCTION AND Commission bosse, Nos. 186 and 188 East Washing-ton-st. We have on hand three or four Huck carriages, two clarence landaus, new and second-hand buggies, express and delivery wagons, road wagobs, and large stock of new and second-hand harness. We have several No. 1 driving horses; also, cheaper borses—for sale at private sale. Auction days every Friday at 10 clock a m. Cash advanced on every-thing in our line. Storage at reasonable prices. Nes. 185 and 188 washington-st.

TOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY-HORSE; FREE traveler; offered cheap; owner leaving city. Apply at SILAS DUNTON'S 115-75, 15 Franklin-st.

TOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK HORSE, WEIGHT Loomis st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-BY E. S. DREYER & CO., S. WASH

CRITY REAL ESTATE.

COR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., & WASHington-st.:

14x131 feet, northeast corner Dearborn-av, and Division-st. This is the most desirable corner now
left on the avenue. 33x155, North State-st, near
Goethe, a great bargain. 14x253, Astor-st, south
of Schiller. This valuable property will be closed
out at a great secritice, either all or part of it.
20x150, southeast corner LaSade and Schiller-sts.,
1100 per foot. 6x155, Lasa-st, near Schiller, 1115
per foot. 16x feet, northeast corner Cass-st, and Chicage-sv. 17 feet northeast corner Cass-st, and Chicage-sv. 17 feet northeast corner ass-st, and Chicage-sv. 17 feet northeast corner Mark and Wisconsin-sts., having, 30 feet front on Linar and WisconStribl, northwest corner WesterScheepe, Stribl, northwest corner of Havenscheepe Stribl, northwest corner of HavenScheepe Stribl, northwest corner
Harribut-st., life southeast corner HavenClark and Ohio-sts., with 3-story prick block now
rented for it per cent on price asked. First-class residences on Dearborn-av, i.a. Salie-st., and other good
streets on North Side. 72 lots on Madison-st, and
other good streets east of Central Fark, very choice
and cheap. Cheap houses and lots in all directions.
Two 2-story new brick houses on Deering-st., near
Lyman, 12,500 cach, worth St.000.

Toll SALE—The Foil Lowing Property Beling heid by me in trust, and parties for whom
held being dearbous to realize, 1 offer it for sale:
Lot on Clinton-st., just south of Jackson,

TOR SALE—

2 Jois—Aflen's Sub., east of Calumet Lake, Sec.

3 Hot each.

12 Lots Asset 18, opposite Rolling-Mills, Cooper's
Sub. 20 Jois—Depplaines. Will exchange for house and
lot in Chicago.

11 Jois—Ashland-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. 250 each.

50 Jois on Twelfth-st. Thirteenth-place, and Thirteenth-st., between Robey and Hoyne. 530 to 830
each. identh-st., between Robey and American, iCongress, and Lastin-sts. Si to 5100 per foot.

Vacant lots on Washington-st., Warren and Parkaya, east and west of Western-sy. Low prices, easy terms. erna.
A splendid building lot on Monroe-st., east of Laf-la, with party wall. Chesp. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

Washington and Haisted-sts.

TOR SALE—FLEGANT STONE-FRONT ON PRArie-av. near Sixteenth-st. 2-story and basement,
hall in centre, 2-story brick barn; lot 50x175. Price
\$25,000.
No. 553 Calumet-av., northeast corner Thirty-thirdst. 2-story and basement stone-front, 9 rooms brick
barn, lot 50x125. Price \$11,000.
No. 41 Oak-av., 2-story and basement brick with extension, all the modern improvements, frame barn,
lot 25x150. Price \$8,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle. FOR SALE-BY JAMES J. HOYT, 144 LA SALLEst., Chicago:

Eighty acres near Blue Island.

3xill' feet and cottage on Wainut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.

3xill' feet and cottage on Twenty-sixth-st., between Bouth Park and Calumet-avs.

Two-story and basement brick dwelling and lot 2x 118 feet, corner of Jefferson and Oak-sts., Village of Hyde Park.

Will be sold cheap.

be sold cheap. Will be sold cheap.

TOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR TWENTY.

Inst-st.—Large house and the foot lot; east front most dealer.

Host dealer have been and the foot lot; east front churches of all denominations, to the sale denominations of the sale denominations, to the sale denominations of the sale denominations of the sale denominations of the sale denominations of the sale denomination of the sale

FOR SALE-FINE RESIDENCE ON ASBLAND-av. near Monroe-st.; offered for a few days at \$11,000. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY, Sixth-st.—House, and lot 24x180 feet, 85,000, MAT. SON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—150X161 S. W. CORNER PRAIRIE-AV.
and Forty-seventh-st.
55X161 Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Fortyninth-sta.
37 feet, Prairie-av.,
the ween Twenty-sixth and
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sta.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE AND large lot, best bargain on the avenue, at \$13,00. H M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSE NO. 225 NORTH LA SALLE-TOST and basement stone front, brick house, all the improvements. PURINGTON & CO., 128 South Water-st. FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., cottage with lot 50x275 feet. MATSON HILL, 57 Washington-st.

POR SALE-A BARGAIN-3X75, WITH A 3-t story and basement brick building, on the southeast corner of North Clark and Ohio-sts.; rented for over Skulp per year. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

at above number.

POR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, IMPROVED and unimproved, houses and lots, suburban acres in Hyde Park, Lake, and Calumet Townships: some special barrains. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 26 Clark-st., Reaper Block. Clark-st., Reaper Block.

TOR SALE—BY W. TRUMBULL, ROOM & REAP-F er Block: A large list of houses on the South Side avenues and near the city limits in Hyde Park. Desirable building lots and cheap feet and acres near the South Side city limits. Fifty acres near city limits, on C., A. & St. L. R. R. and the canal, suitable for manufacturing purposes. A part of this property will be sold very cheap to a party who will improve it, or the whole can be had at a bargain.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS AND 2 LOTS on Leavist—st. price, \$2,500; part time. Three lots on Laflin, near Harrison-st.; 32 feet on Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.; 16 feet on Rodes-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.; 16 feet on Rodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st. HENRY L. HILL, 160 Dearborn-st.

Thirty-sixta-st.; is feet on Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-thirds. HENRY L. HILL; 140 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—\$2.00-GREAT BARGAIN-2-STORY brick, with frame addition, is rooms, and bard, on Brown-st., near Twelfth. Rents for \$500 a year. Look att. Easy torms. CLAFLIN & CO., 188 Lake-st.

POR SALE—DESIRABLE LOT, WITH FRAME I house, Prairie-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st. Address Y7, Tribune office.

POR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence 429 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basemont, and succellar: building 25, 200 and pas-stures included; 850,00 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—CANAL-ST. PROPERTY—SEVERAL FOR SALE—CANAL-ST. PROPERTY—SEVERAL FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON INDIANA-av., large barn, corner washington and Halsted.

POR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON INDIANA-av., large barn, corner for 10kif0; one of the best locations on the street. Price \$5,00. MEAD & COE, 130 La Salle-St.

POR SALE—STATE-ST.—SEXTO FEET NEAR C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing, with building, \$4,00 cash. Co. B. Mather.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 25 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—CANAL-ST—SOXISO FEET CORNER
of Mather.
CANAL-ST.—SOXISO corner of Fulton-st.
STATE-ST.—SOXISO near Sixteenth-st.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
125 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—NO. 301 HOYNE-ST., 2-STORY AND
cellar brick, 7 rooms, kitchen on first floor; lot
isxiii; everything in complete order; price only
is,000; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st. POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT residence on Michigan-av. north of Twentieth-st., good brick barn; lot 25x88. Price \$15,000. Terms easy. MEAD & COE, 150 La Salle-st.

easy. MEAD & COE, 129 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE-300 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., BEtween Forty-second and Forty-third-sta, east
front. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT
A-story marble-front house, 213 Ashland-av.; has
all modern improvements.

FOR SALE-SAXISO FEET. N. W. COR HALISTED
and Thirty-fourth-sta. 22.500. THOMAS &
BRAGG, 122 La Salle-sta.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND MANSARD-ROOF
brick house, No. 117 South Fark-av., with lot 50:155;
for sale at a bargain. Apply to W. L. FAWCETT,
Room 5 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
on Warren-av., near Robey-sta; Il rooms, 2 bathrooms; house is in excellent order; will be sold at a
bargain. MEAD & COE, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRTI-POR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRTIeth-st., house and lot 25x10 feet, dining-room on
parior floor. MATSON HILL, 3 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—4x30-SPECIAL BARGAIN-2-STORY
and octagon brick, modern improvements, 37-foot
lot, on Leavitt-st., near horse-cars. (ash and time,
TITCOMB & PRATT, 38 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 28 WASHington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

80 acres in Section 32. Town of Lyons, \$100 per acre.

97 acres in Sec. 33, Town of Lake, \$20 per acre.

98 acres in Sec. 34, Town of Lake, \$20 per acre.

98 acres in Sec. 35, Town of Lake, \$20 per acre.

98 acres in Sec. 26, Town of Lake, a bargain.

295 acres depot on the ground east of Downer's

67 over. Just the tor many hundred acres on Couract

68 irver, with 2 miles 'river front' desirable and cheat

88 irver, with 2 miles 'river front' desirable and cheat

88 irver, with 2 miles 'river front' desirable and cheat

88 irver, with 2 miles 'river front' desirable and cheat

88 irver, with 2 miles 'river front' desirable and cheat

88 irver acres on Filmond and canal, 24 miles from city limits, only \$160 per acre.

98 acres and forula filverside, \$100 per acre.

90 acres on Halsted-st, \$20 per acre.

90 acres in Sec. 6, 8, 5, \$30 per acre.

Large blocks of manufacturing sites on N. Branch.

TOOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT

Engre blocks of manufacturing sites on N. Branch.

POR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT
KENWOOL large house and grounds, with all
modern improvements. Apply to J. N. & F. W.
BARKER, EZ LA Sale-St.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES ON CALUMET, E0; 2,000
T ares rairoad crossing, 82. Saturday and Monday.
J. E. EARLE. ROOM 53. He Washington-st.

FOR SALE—500 BLOCKERS ON CALUMET, E0; 2,000
T ares rairoad crossing, 82. Saturday and Monday.
J. E. EARLE. ROOM 53. He Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESHABLE BARGAINS IN LOTS
T near Rock Island and new Fort Wayne car-shops,
and acres near Englewood. L. F. COATES, E3 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LARGE
Lots at Winnetts at £2,00; formerly sold at \$4,500.
J. T. DALE, IS Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SO ACRES IN SEC. II, S. IS. ADJoining the new town of Hammond; all good
and, and could be bought at a figure that will insure
the purchaser 100 per cent most in a short time.

THOMAS & BRAGG, EZ LA Sale-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NICE NEW GOTHIC
cottage, 7 rooms; near depot, churches, and
achools; excellent locality; cheen, EESLEE BROS,
16 La Sale-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—5 ACRES, SEC. 48, TOWN OF CICE between river and canal. 5 acres, California-av., near Tweifth-st. One acre on Tweifth-st., near Douglas Park. 6 acres on South Haisted-st., between Fifty-sec. 6 acres on South Hamson of acre.

and Fifty-third.
5 acres, Sec. 14, 38, 13, 330 an acre.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.
Washington and Haisted-sta

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—A BRICK OR FRAME RESIDENCE standing alone, worth \$0.00 or less, on the South Bide, north of Thirty-fifth-st, or on the West Side east of Ashland-av. Can make immediate sale to cheep. HRNRY WALLER, Jr., 50 Dearborn-st. WANTED—I HAVE IN MY HANDS \$60,000 TO invest in small pieces of improved property.

Parties wishing to sell pieces call on C. B. WILSON, \$6 Dearborn-st., Room it. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.
TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, STONE FRONTS; DIN-ing-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, and in every way complete; on Warren-av, and Oakley and Monroe-sts. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 4. TO RENT-FNRNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order and fine location, near Union Park; immediate possession; rent low. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 17 La Saile-st. TO RENT-524 CARROLL-AV., 10-ROOM STONE front, elegantly papered, all modern improvements; \$40 per month. J. C. MCCORD, 154 La Salle-st.

North Side.

To RENT-NORTH SIDE—4n DEARBORN-AV, south of Goethe st., first-class stone-front building, 3-story and basement, three rooms deep; barn; rent E0 per month the first and \$100 per month the two following years; will not be rented for boarding-house. EDW, S. DRYER & CO., 88 Washington-st. TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, basement and first story, 3 rooms deep, 34 North La Salle-st. Inquire of H. FLENTYE, Ill East Kinzie-st. TO RENT-SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE ON Superior-st. near the lake, for three months during present occupants' absence in the East. Apply by letter to H. Room No. 10, No. 30 La Salle-st., eity.

TO RENT-1:89 INDIANA-AV.. 2-STORY AND basement stone front, with eli and brick barn; furnace and gas-fixtures. D. F. CRILLY, Room I, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, TO PRIVATE FAMILY, a very desirable residence on Michigan-av., between Eldridge and Peck-courts; price, Si.20 per annum. Inquire of D. HORTON, Room II Resper Block. TO RENT-BASEMENT OF 672 WABASH-AV., furnished or unfurnished. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.
To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLE-men. References required. Apply at 388 Wa-TO RENT-SUITE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS on Michigan-av.; private family. V 3, Tribune. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH asphalt floor, 15 and 18 Third-av; also front on extension of Dearborn-st, between Jackson and Van Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 101 La Saile-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE FLOORS and basement), 250 and 252 Wabash-av., with side entrance to upper floors, which will be rented separately if desired. Early possession can be given. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Saile-st. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 50X140
feet, southeast corner Madison-st. and Wabashav. Apply to E. B. MYERS, 121 Monroe-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY I. STORE, BASEMENT, and lofts of III and 173 Jackson-st., with elevator; fine location and good light. W. A. DWIGHT, ISI Jackson-st. Jackson-st.
TO RENT-STATE-ST., TWO GOOD STORES, BE-tween Congress and VanBuren-sts.; rent reason-bole. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

TO RENT-STORE 188 MADISON-ST. BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn; one of the finest locations in the city. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., in forence.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-HOTEL-THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS
Windsor Hotel, now being completed in Denver, Colo., containing over 20 rooms, will be let to an enterprising tenant, untrushed. The house is built on the corner of two of the principal streets in the city, with stone fronts, and from pians prepared by Mr. W. M. Boyington, the well-known hotel architect, of Chicago. It commands magnificent views of the Rocky Mountains, and is replete with every modern convenience. It can be supported by the modern convenience that the many supported by the modern convenience that the many supported by the middle of June. Last summer over 16,000 arrivals were registered at the various hotels in one week. At present, the hotels are running full, and there is not a vacant room to rent in the city. The travel to Colorado promises to be very heavy this year, and the wonderful mining developments in the mountains are certain to perpetuate travel to and in Colorado for some years to come. Plans of the building can be seen, and further particulars learned, by application in New York at the office of Messrs. Ludow & Co., Pine-st., and in Denver, Colo, as the office of The Denver Mansiofins Company, at either of which places offers can be lodged until the lish and lish of March respectively. Flans can also be seen in Olicago, in the office of W. W. Boyington, architect. The JAMES DUFF, Managing Director, Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, 1881.

Dearborn-st.
Whole or part of furnished brown stone house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, on Oak-av.
Fine new house, 19 rooms, with store attached, Ashland-av., near Forty-seventh-st. Also frame house, with store underneath, on South State-st. Apply to M. FORTUNE & CO., 99 East Washington-st.

with store underneath, on South State-st. Apply to M. FORTUNE & CO., 92 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER AND STEAM HEAT.

second and fourth stories. 65:20 each. No. 6 Calhoun-place (in alley rear of No. 90 Washington-st.); good light. Inquire of Engineer J. V. COLBY, in building.

TO RENT—A LARGE, FINE BUSINESS ROOM, 25 X 100, on the third floor in Pike building, on State-st., opposite the Palmer House. Steam heat and elevator. Price, 800 per annum. MEAD & COK, 199 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6,000 FEET FLOOR ROOM IN THE Lossi-lighted building in Chicago; centre of the city, with steam power, steam heat, and large elevator. No wood-working allowed. Apply at 108 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT—ed rooms for manufacturing. Power and elevators. A E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

XYANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS EAST—

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS EAST—
ern manufacturing company in hardware line
desiring to establish an agency for the sale of their
goods wish to rent a small room, or half of a large one,
with right kind of parties; must be between Lake and
Washington, State and Water-sis. V II, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,
flats, stores, and offices for customers now waiting and for list of May; rents collected, property cared
for, by M. FORTUNE & CO., 99 East Washington-st. ing and for ist of May; rents collected, property cared for, by M. FORTURE & CO., 92 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED PROMINED FOR DOWN IN NORTH Side by a young lady. Address T62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A SMALL House, or four or five rooms convenient for housekeeping, east of La Saile-st. and south of Fulerton-av. Give location and rent. Viz. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED TO THE PROMISHED FOR SAIL HOUSE TO CALL TO THE REORGIST OF THE PROMISE OF THE

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

11 OAK-AV.-VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board, in a small family occupying their own house.

439 WABASH-AV.-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, M to & per week; withoutboard, St to &.

241 onito-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—HAND-somely furnished rooms, with first-class board. References.

269 indian-St., Just East of State—sentleman and wife; hall room. References.

278 ohio-ST.— Handsomelly-Furnished poard. Dayboarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARdison-state, four blocks south of Palmer House—south of the state of the state

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-per week. Transients, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—A STUDIOUS YOUNG MAN DESIRES beard for himself alone in a private family where there are no other boarders. He would like a moderately large room, in a good location on the South Side; expects to pay fairly for pleasant place. Unexceptionable references given. Address V II, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE of the family by a young man; state price; address V 21, Tribune office.

DOARD—FOR SELE WIPE, SISTER, AND 3-YEAR-old child, and nurse, in April; west of Loomis; pay 5:3 per month, and extra for nurse. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOMS BY A WIPOW LADY AND her son in a private house where there are but few other boarders. Location north of Sixteenth-st. and east of State. Must be first class. Y 43, Tribune.

\$2.000 WANTED TO EXCHANGE 8000 wanted of diamonds and emeralds for limber, brick, or coal. W. L. ROBINSON, Box 181 liyde Fark, Ill.

STORAGE.

A COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR PURNTFURE, pianos, etc., 20 to 25 Randolph-st, at fair rates. Room in private residence if desired.

CYORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC., chearset and best in city. Advances at low rates.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-CLERK IN A REAL-ESTATE OF fice; an active young man or boy familiar with the city, that writes a good hand and has some knowly dige of bookkeeping. Answer in own handwriting y is, Tribune office. WANTED-AN EYPERIENCED GROCERY clerk at 65 Adams-st. BREWER & KOCH. WANTED-YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG-STORE to learn the business. Address Y 4, Tribune.

WANTED-SIX COUPE-BODYMAKERS AT 30 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH & CO. WANTED-LASTERS ON SLIPPERS. @ FIFTH-WANTED - PHOTOGRAPHER - A MARRIED man that understands retouching, printing, and toning, and can speak German and English. A steady situation and good ealary will be paid to a good and steady man. None but good workman need apply. Address or call on L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer, 32 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED THREE WOOD CARVERS AND four furniture finishers. Apply at the office of Clark Bros. & Co., Robey-st., near Blue Island-sv. WANTED—SIX GOOD TAILORS, COAT. PANTS and vestmakers, to go to the country; liberal wages and steady work guaranteed. Apply MEYER, STRAUSS & GOODMAN, corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st. wanted—A Young Man who has had or 4 years' experience in the printing business.

Address V is, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 GOOD MINERS AT THE IRON
mines in Michigan; wages \$1.75; free fare; I
Swede carpenters, 5 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & Co.
28 South Water-as.
Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EACH CITY AND town in the Northwest to sell Boyd's Ministure Galvanic Battery; for rheamatism, neursigis, catarph, and dyspepsis. Price, 50 cents, Address GEO. W. FERRIS, General Agent, 120 Mawankee-av.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF WORK WHO COULD sell crackers and cheese to a hungry man, can find a steady, paying job by applying at 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF Dusiness experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (base-ment), 106 Dearborn-at. ment), 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS
of age. 'Apply, with references, at 47 Wabash-av

Wofage. Apply, with references, at if Wahash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG BOW OF 16 OR 17 TEARSto do chores and work in a cigar factory. Mustcome well recommended, or not wanted. Apply at M.
W. WHEELER & CO., 8, 98 Isate-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SOlicit individual orders for our custom shirts in
the Northwest. Call or address E. & W., 5 Washington-st. A permanent place to the right man.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENTS, JOURNALISTS,
and contributors for 45 salaried and pleoe-work
vacancies. Manuscripts immediately placed if available to any publisher. Athensum Bureau of Literature, 57 Park Row, New York.

MANTED—AGENTS—MEN WITH \$10.22, OR \$50.

W ANTED—AGENTS—MEN WITH \$10, \$25, OR \$5 W for a permanent and legitimate basiness, guaranteed to pay \$20 to \$15 a week. We have a scheme which pleases, and send \$1 samples free to those whence unusuess. Send stamp for papers. Merrill Manufg Co., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED—A MAN TO DO GENERAL WORK
In a boarding-house, Call this morning at
1002 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO HANDLE DRY
goods in a general store in the country. Address, giving experience, references, and salary ex-

WANTED - TRAVELING SALESMAN; ONE who has had experience in sale of white lead and paints. State terms and references. Address V. Tribune office. 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AT ONCE TO TAKE orders for the Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry, 1,400 poems, by 424 authors, English and American. Liberal inducements to the right man. All our standard works sold on the installment plan. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago. FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan
Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old
gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for
sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less
than store prices. Business confidential. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A ctc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms's and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864.

A NY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNIcode securities, at lowest rates. 182 Dearborn-st., Room 4. A NY SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE planos, etc., without removal, at current rates. A DVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, planos, etc., without removal, at lowest,
rates. 36 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND
planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
Money to loan on watches, diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Bullion Office (licensed), 39 East Madison-st. Bistablished 1855. Hished 1865.

H IGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 7 Per cent, and small commission. J. H. BOFF, M. Reaper Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITH-out removal, machinery, and other good col-laterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st. Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 190 West Monroe-st. \$20.000 TO LOAN, AT 7 PER CENT, ON rates on city improved. STANLEY & DICKINSON, Stand 101 Washington-st. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A T ONCE-UPRIGHT PIANO-I WILL SELL A magnificent rosewood, new, upright plano for only \$15; maker's price, \$100; best city make; boxed for shipping. Call at 730% West Madison-st.

CHASE CELEBRATED PIANOS FOR SALE AND rent on trial at 26 State-st.

TOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND WEBER CONcert grand piano, and a Weber parior grand nearly new. Apply to H. J. BAKER, 156 State-st. new. Apply to H. J. BAKER, 156 State-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE SELECTION OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
KRANICH & BACH.,
AND W. P. EMERSON,
We have a fine stock of
W. W. KIMBALL UPRIGHT AND SQUARE
PIANOS,
Which can be sold for cash or monthly payments.
Every instrument warranted for five years. Old instruments taken as part pay. W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

I OOK HERE—RARE CHANCE—850 FOR \$15—
At a sacrifice, a magnificent carved 74 octave rosewood, top-folding, patent full agraffe attachment, elegantly embroidered covered stool, and boxed for shipping. Call at 750% West Madison-st.

elegantly embroidered covered stool, and boxed for shipping. Call at 7804 West Madison-st.

STURY & CAMP Sole agents for the famous Decker Broa. planos, which are used by all the best artists and purchased by every one desiring the lighteness.

STORY & CAMP Sole agents for the popular Mathushek planos, with the patent "linear bridge," "equalizing scale," and "bushed tuningpins." The most valuable improvements of the day. 138 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP ISS designs of the unrivaled Estey organs now on exhibition, which are by far the most elegant ever produced. 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP Sell planos and organs on easy instances, tune, repair, or rent. 188 and 190 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL Ine of wood-working and yeneer cutting machinery, log sawmill, etc. Worfs over five acres, and parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN TODD, 244 East Washington-st, Indianapolis, Ind. FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN TOWN OF 5,000.

Good business; 25,00 Address V 9, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS; doing well; low rent; good location; very small capital required. 387 Wabash-8v.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY OUTFIT, CONtaining marbles, kettles, pans, etc. Call in the morning at 210 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONER'S OUTFIT, COnsisting of marbles, kettles, pans, etc. Call mornings at 412 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONER'S OUTFIT, COnsisting of marbles, kettles, pans, etc. Call mornings at 412 Wells-st.

PECEIVER'S SALE—UNDER AN ORDER OF A the Superior Court of Cook County, I hereby offer for sale the southeast quarter of Section thirteen (13), Township there-seem forcipal meridans, situated in Cook County, Illinois. Bids for said premises must be delivered to me at my office, No. 45 Randolph-st., Obleago, on or before March twentieth (20th), 1880.

WANTED—AN ENTERPHSING MAN OB woman with \$5,000 to take half interest in a good paying business; a good chance for the right person; legitimate business. References required. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPHSING MAN OB woman with \$5,000 to take half interest in a good paying business; a good chance for the right person; legitimate business. References required. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS EXPERSANCE in the references in other need apply. Address V 6, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. COURTRIGHT MAKES CHRONIC NERVous diseases and diseases of females a specialty.
Consultation private and confidential. Letters containing stamp promptly asswered. Address DR.
COURTRIGHT, 245 East Randolph-st. COURTRIGHT, 26 East Randolph-st.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic
male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustrated book extant, 35 pages, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price 8i, postpaid.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 82 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 548 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS. TO HOUSEKEPERS—NEW STOCK, SPRING styles, furniture, carpets, stoves, and all household goods at prices lower than the lowest. Terms can be not styles, for suit. Houses furnished tening or nataliments, to suit. Houses furnished tening or nataliments, to suit. Houses furnished tening nataliments, to suit. Houses furnished tening of suit of the suit of th

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FOR SALE -60,000 GOOD, HARD, COMMON RED brick, on side track, or will deliver by wagons to any part of the city for a reasonable price. T. & J. D. TULLY, 30 Le Salle-st.

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WANTED—A GOOD, PLEASANT, CAPABLE girl for general housework. Reference required. Wages, 8550 per week. Inquire for two days at 30 80 mt Park-av.

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eral housework in a family of three adults
Good wages. Come with references. 80 Vincennes-av WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL GOR GEN-eral housework in a family of five at Oak Park; good wages. Address V 10, Tribune office. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; must be a good cook and laundress, with reference; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 2 Sixteenth-st, corner Frairie-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family of three; good cook,
washer, and ironer. It's South Sangamon-S. WANTED—A GIRL OF 16 OR IT YEARS TO DO Swede preferred. Call at 60 North Clark-ss.
WANTED—A GIRL OF 16 OR IT YEARS TO DO Swede preferred. Call at 60 North Clark-ss.
WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework and look after baby, 15 Twenty eighth-st. WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUN dress in a private family. Recommendation desired. Apply at 650 West Washington-st.

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25 experienced operators on shop coats, 15 hand
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Dookkeeper and accountant. Is thoroughly versed
in German and French, and can give unexceptionable
references. Address S & Tribune office. references. Address S S, Tribune office.

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Or bookkeeper in a banking establishment in some
good flourishing city, by a young man now teller of a
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CITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND IN STORE
Or office by an experienced man; willing to work
for very moderate salary. First-class city references.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A
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commission or grocery preferred. Has had several
vears' experience in New York City as manager of a
foreign house. Unexceptionable references can be
given as to character and ability. Address Y S, Tribune office.

Ine office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGH BOOK—
Keeper, conversant with pig-iron manufacture, open for engagement, willing to make himself generally useful. Good references and testimonials. Address V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ONE OF THE Disappear of the highest business that is city as office work or bookseping by a young man experienced in the office of a first-class house, Refers to parties of the highest business standing. State who to call for. Address V 2, Tribune office. to call for. Address V2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN
store or office. Address 8, 582 Fullerton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM 23 YEARS OF
age; have been 5 years salesman and bookkeeper
in figuring; would like a situation as bookkeeper, fill
clerk, or salesman. Address Y 51, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED Stenographer as corresponding clerk or private secretary. Salisfactory references furnished. Address Drawer II, Corning, 19.

dress Drawer If, Corning, is.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY A MAN AND WIFE
to cook and do kitchen work in hotel or boardinghouse, city or country. Apply at 156 West Adams-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT
shorthand writer and correspondent who has also
a knowledge of bookkeeping. A No. 1 references.

V 2, Tribune office.

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or conce by an experience of knn; willing to work
for very moderate salary. First-class city references.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
of the as cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework in a small family; can take entire charge if required. Call for two days at 1430 Dearborn-st., corner
of Twenty-ninth-st. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY
competent cook and isandress who is willing and
obliging. Best of references. 62 South Dearborn-st.
SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK
and haundress (Swede). Call at 1828 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-seventh. No postal-cards.

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private family. Suburbs preferred. 12 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
or general housework or second work in a small
private family. Address 20 Twenty-second-st.

SITOATION WANTED—BY A PLEARANT
second-st. Collate of the second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NEAT, DATABLE
willing girl, with good references, to do general
housework. 16 Twentieth-st.

housework. 16 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

10 to do general housework in small family. Good
reference. 1575 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW
So as housekeeper; no objection to work or children;
no triflers need apply. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED
Of good Scandinavian or German femile help, can
be supplied at 6. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwankee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD COOK.

washer, and troner (Scotch); also for an extra
second girl. Mils. WHITAKER, 49 North Clarkest.

Tiruation wanten by a Young Lady as O companion and to do plain swing, or am capable of taking entire charge of a child and do plain sewing; no objections to near suburb. Call at 212 Townsend-st., upper bell. POUND-A HORSE. INQUIRE OF GEO. FOUNT-A AIN, Evanston, III. 1
OST-ON MARCH 10, PLAIN GOLD PIN, BPLiween Lincoln and Twenty-second-sta, by way of
Madison-st. and Wabash-av. A liberal reward will
be paid if left at 750 West Monroe-st.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS.
L. 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill., Patents procured for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, and commercial devices. Caveais, assignments, interferences, infringements, and all matters relating to patents promptly attended to. Call or address for particulars.

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PEARSON, 126 Milwaukee-av., 1-3

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1.000 READY CASH

10 be used for an extension of a weil-established
and good-paying butter business, with a good retail
trade. Further particulars by applying to No. 22
North Clark-et.

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I with \$1,000 to \$5,000 to join a thoroughly practical
man in the manufacture of a staple railroad steel supply, well known and in constant and regular demand.
Worts and plant complete and ready to hand. Prolita
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AMUSEMENTS. Mayerly's Theatre-pearborn street, corner of Monroe. Dyly Carte's Opers Company. "2

McVicker's Theatre. set, between Dearborn a the Boston Theatre Co. Mooley's Theatre.

Readolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engement of the Alice Oates Burlesque Opera Compy. "La Jolle Parfameuse."

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph The Love of Two Sailors."

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

THE Empress of India and the Empero of Germany will exchange courtesies and chat a while at Wiesbaden next April.

THE Iowa State Senate has passed a bill ier. The same body has adopted a con endment changing the time for State elections from October to No-

THERE was a sharp decline in English ols and other securities yesterday in don. The cause of the decline is said to the withdrawal of over \$10,000,000 from he banks to be used for electioneering pur-

THE Mayor is maturing plans to enforce the dog ordinance, and in a few days he will issue a proclamation which will carry conion into the camp of the canines until the police forget all about it and allow the to become a dead-letter again.

Tue action of the French Government ing to surrender Hartmann to Russia is aid to meet the approval of the principal European Governments. It is not at all un-likely that had Hartmann been surrendered tion would have been received with

A CARLEGRAM says that it is calculated that the Tories will lose fifteen seats in Ireand,—eight to the Liberals and seven to the Rulers. The latter party will prob ably have seventy members in the next Par-liament, of which number Mr. Parnell will control one-half.

THE Welland Canal is undergoing Topairs which will not be completed until about the 5th of May, and the owners of vessels which have been laid up during the winter on Lake On-tario are much dissatisfied because the canal ent will not open that highway for navigation until the repairs are finished.

MAZZINI was the apostle who preached the evangel of United Italy, and to whom more than any other King Humbert owes the fact that he is King of all that country; yet when ome members of the Irredenta party met day to decorate the grave of the dead triot the Italian police seized some of the ems and arrested one of the speakers.

MAYOR KALLOCH, of San Francisco, ha issued a proclamation denouncing the mani-festo of the Citizens' Protective Union and its authors, and defending the workingmen declaring them to be peaceful and law-abid ing citizens. The general impression now is that the "Vigilantes" will be able to main tain order without resort to violent meas

Pere Dipon promises to more than rival Père Hyscinth in the liberality of his sentinents. The pulpit orator's remarks have sen received with such marked approval ven in the church, that many good pious souls are becoming alarmed for the old de-corum and sanctity which was wont to prevail in the sacred edifice.

THE electors of the County of Tipperary having adopted Messrs. Parnell and Dillon as idates for the representation of that coney, Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, the pres er, who has recently himself by bitterly attacking Mr. Parnell in his paper, the Freeman's Journal, has wisely concluded not to offer himself for reelection.

THE combination among the brick-manu facturers in this city is having a very detri mental effect on the building business. Con-tractors cannot fulfill their agreements while the makers are charging exorbitant prices for old brick, and are holding back un-I the new bricks come into the market. In the meantime hundreds of workingmen are obliged to live in enforced idleness.

THE determination of the Senate Demo erats to relegate the Fitz John Porter case to the pigeon-holes of the Judiciary Committee, ad of pressing its passage as they started out to do, is a roundabout way of confessing that they are tired of getting the worst of the debate day after day, and want to drop the subject. The bill will not be heard of again this session, and probably never, once it has found oblivion in the committee-room.

Mr. ADAM, the Liberal Whip, thinks that his party stands a first-rate chance to come back from the constituencies with a majority of 40 or 50. A vigorous campaign and haras action, he claims, will insure sucess. The Tories, on the other hand, anticipate a majority as large as 120. It is not improbable, however, that both parties are a sanguine. As an evidence of the sation of the Liberals, it is reported collisions' Committee of the Reform

subscriptions towards the expenses of the campaign, and the leaders had a confer rday, at which it was agreed to put forrard the strongest possible candidates to oncessions on the part of the Radicals and Whigs a harmonious plan of action was agreed on.

A shrewp theatrical manager of Boston has stolen a march on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, and secured a copyright of their 'Pirates of Penzance." It seems to have seen a case of mutual sharp practice, the manager resorting to this expedient as a neasure of protection against and doubtles of revenge for an act of bad faith on the part of the "Oyley" agent of the British authors, whose business transactions in America have not, according to all accounts, been conduct with that degree of honor and integrity looked for at their hands. It is a sort of piratical deal all around.

FORSTER, Liberal Member of Parliament or Bradford, disclaims for himself and his party all sympathy with any course which would endanger the integrity of the British Empire, and denounces Beaconsfield's mani-festo as an electioneering dodge framed to divert the attention of the English people from the mischievous, costly, and unright-eous foreign and Indian policy of the Tory Ministry. Mr. Shaw, the Home-Rule leader, says that Beaconsfield's foreign policy is caricature of Lord Palmerston's; that the purpose of the letter to the Duke of Mariorough is to excite the passions and animosi ties of ignorant people; and calls on the Irish electors to resent the insulting missive by uniting to return an overwhelming majority of members pledged to land-reform and other liberal measures.

THE insincerity of the Democratic cry for Civil-Service reform was made plain yesterday when that party refused to accept an amendment to Mr. House's bill which would in clude the Democratic officers of Congress within its operation. Mr. Richardson, of New York, insisted that it would not be just o prevent the Union soldiers, who fought all through the War, from contributing to maintain the Nation they had helped to save, while ex-Rebels and their sympathizers might bribe and shoot their way to political power and emolument. Mr. Butterworth also stirred up the Brigadiers by reviewing the corruption which existed in the Civil Service during Democratic rule. On the whole, the Bourbons did not make much olitical capital yesterday. With the fate of Potter and Ben-Hill before him, Mr. House might have known that he would come to grief.

THE Senate and House Committees on Commerce held a joint session yesterday for the purpose of considering the subject of a railroad bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit. In this matter the railroad and vessel interests are entirely at loggerheads, the former favoring and the latter opposing the bridge project. On the side of the railroad it is argued that a bridge with four draws of 200 feet each would in no way impede the freedom of navigation; while the vessel men maintain that a draw of 400 feet in the middie would be necessary in order to allow of the unrestricted passage of vessels, and they assert that a draw of this width would render the bridge unsafe. The tun-nel plan, which has been demonstrated to be entirely feasible, is urged as the alternative. but the railroad people do not take kindly to tunnel, and a fierce and protracted conflict between the warring interests seems likely to be carried on, with the probable result of an adjournment of the present Congress without final action either way.

THE Marquis of Hartin eader of the Liberals, has issued what may be termed the platform of his party, in the shape of an address to the electors of Lanca-Shire. In this manifesto he justifies the course of the Liberal party in leaving the Colonies to work out their own destinies; disclaims all sympathy with Home-Rule, but points out that the agitation was in existence even before the present Parliament came into power, and that it was not until found necessary to arouse race animosities for political purposes that it was alluded to as more dangerous in its results than pestilence and famine; in fact, it was treated with great indulgence by the Tory party. Lord Hartington fiercely attacks the foreign policy of the Government, and says that it has imposed serious burdens on the nation, produced financial confusion. and delayed necessary reforms, without any corresponding benefits. The wars in India and South Africa were neither wise nor honorable, and while the ascendnecy of England in European affairs has been claimed in public it has been surrendered in secret conventions. Leaving the question of foreign policy, the Opposition leader goes on to point out the domestic matters which claim attention. Ireland must be treated justly, otherwise the people of that country have proper cause of complaint; the question of local self-government and of the Parliamentary franchise also demand attention. The address is a masterly document, and clearly defines the purposes and the position of the Liberal party, and is in striking contrast to the tricky and misleading missive of Lord Beaconsfield.

A WASHINGTON dispatch yesterday morning stated that Sam Randall's nigh-tariff Ways and Means Committee would on Friday (to-morrow) most graciously permit the publishers, whose business is "unprotected." to be heard in objection to being longer plundered for the benefit of patent pulp and paper monopolists. But what good will that do The Committee is a packed one. It would not subserve the purpose of its creation if it listened favorably to the arguments of the mblishers. It was selected for the express purpose of protecting those licensed by law to rob the community. Sheep might as well argue with wolves, as the press to ask such nen as Conger, Frye, or Kelley, Wood, Phelps, or Felton, to report a bill releasing publishers from the existing onerous and un ustifiable non-revenue tax on paper or type. That Committee is preparing, not to report bills reducing any of the outrageous and oppressive features of the tariff, and thereby rendering it more endurable, but are sche ing to raise it higher. They have agreed to uble the duty on malt to make beer dearer, and thereby "protect" and increase the sale of whisky. They are proposing to whoop up the tax on hoop-iron to the damage of multi-tudes for the special advantage of a few. They are trying to screw their courage up to the point of reporting a bill for the restora-tion of the blood-tax on quinine, and the hired lobby of a score of other special interests are plotting and scheming to have heavler tariff taxes imposed on the public so that they may give the screws a few more turns on their customers. The press can only obtain its protection by the removal of duties which produce no revenue, and were not intended to, but were laid for the sole purpose of enabling, patent pulp and paper-making members of Congress to charge unprotected publishers one-fifth to one-third more than the legitimate market price. The press has not sought to levy onerous duties on the pulp or paper or type makers, that it might thereby be able to in-jure their business. It has not asked Con-

gress to levy any taxes on its subscribers in order that it might overcharge them for its and stupid stare while Kelley and Conger, Phelps and Gibson, have plotted to rob it for the benefit of their colleagues, Rus and Miller, and call the plunder

THE House Ways and Means as decided to hear arguments paper-manufacturers are greatly at the pressure brought to bear upon the sentatives for a repeal of the duty, understood that they are willing to enter agreement not to advance the price of provided the duty is not disturbed. The should be reduced nevertheless.—Evenia.

But it will not be. The Ways and Mean mmittee were carefully selected by Speak er Randall with the view of preventing any reduction of the import tax, no matter how oppressive on the public. That Committee, stituted, will report no bill on the tariff that does not increase it. Seven of the members are entirely under the control of special interests. The high-tariff lobby in effect own em, and the vote of an eighth member can be had whenever wanted, to keep on the proper tax and raise it if necessary. Two members of Congress—Russell, of Mas-sachusetts, and Miller, of New York—are large owners of the patent pulp monopoly, and also largely interested in paper-They have vastly more influence with Fernando Wood, W. P. Frye, James Phelps, J. A. Garfield, R. L. Gibson, O. D. Conger, W. H. Felton, and W. D. Kelley than all the publishers in the United States. These genlemen are fond enough of a liberal allow ince of printer's ink when they are fawning around their districts for reelection; but once safely elected and in Washington, they have no further regard for the interests of the press which covered their shortcom ings, sounded their praises, and helped to boost them into Congress. They imme diately go into the service of monopolies obbyists, and schemers whose aim is to lunder the public. The press has itself to lame for thei treacherous and contemptuous treatment it receives at the hands of its misrepresentatives. It rarely exposes those who ray it, if they claim to belong to the same party. For fear of "hurting the party" the press tolerates most ungrateful and injurious conduct at the hands of its representatives If the press had looked after its own interests one-tenth part as unitedly and sharply as all other manufacturers look after theirs, it would have had the tax removed from paper, types, and presses a dozen years ago. It was only necessary to take a few scalps of treach erous and indifferent Congressmen to have secured the relief its interests require, and until it commences doing this it will co tinue to be plundered and bamboozled.

EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS LOBBY-ISTS ON THE FLOOR. A Washington special of yesterday read as

follows;

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Attention is being called to the fact that one of the new rules grants to ex-members of Congress, who are ofter tobby ists, the fullest rights to the floor, but rigorously excludes all members of the press, not merely from the floor, but from the large room which has of late been fitted up at considerable expense back of the hall for the use of members as a lounging and smoking room. Thus the Democratic majority of the House have contrived, by an ingenious and apparently harmless rule, to pave the way for all kinds of lobbying and jobbing, and at the same time to thoroughly cripple the press in its efforts to discover the tricks of lobbyists or get intelligent and satisfactory information concerning the follows: discover the tricks of lobbyists or get intelligent and satisfactory information concerning the business of the House. It is very well known here that among the most adroit and successful lobbyists are many ex-members of Congress. Not a few of these persons make a business of pushing claims and schemes of all kinds before the House, and the last days of a session, or when some subsidy or other jobbing bill is before the House, they crowd the floor and fill the sofas which stand against the walls of the hall. In fact, these lobbyists are and have long been a privileged class. The new rules, just adopted by the Democrats, not only continue these privileges, but take a very unusual course to make them secure. The press has a part of the gallery set apart for it, buggers secure any real informathem secure. The press has a part of the railery set apart for it, but no secure any real information for the public the press gallery is useless. To obtain a knowledge of what is going on in the House, good, badrorindifferent, it is necessary to have some means of communication with the members. To an important branch of the lobby this is granted; to the press it is rigorously refused.

At an early day in the history of the Re public men who had served long and hon orably in either House of Congress oc easionally made visits to Washington and the Houses, by a rule, permitted these ex-members during their brief stay t enter upon the floor and renew their ac quaintance with those of their former as sociates who still remained in the publiservice. This rule has, however, long sine survived its usefulness; instead of being few hours' compliment to an old publ servant, it has long since become or of the most disgraceful abuses of our legislative system. Every shystering lawyer who by accident or other wise secures an election to either House of Congress, and then is dropped by his con stituents, has forever after a distaste for the slow but honorable labors of his profes sion, and, having acquired a taste of Wash ngton life and an insight into the method of legislation, packs up his gripsack, move to Washington, becomes an agent for the col-lection of claims, and, having the privileges of the floor of both Houses, becomes a memper of the corrupt lobby. He is for hire to any scheme which has money in it, and h free and unobstructed entrance to the floors, the ante-rooms, the committee and confer ence rooms-his privileges-give him a useful ness which no one but an ex-honorable mem per of either House can offer to clients.

The Washington lobby swarms with ex Senators and ex-Representatives parading themselves for sale after the manner of shysters or the procurers of straw bail at the police courts of large cities. Their highes claim to employment is that they have the free entrance at all times to both Houses have access to the personal presence of men bers, are officially recognized as associates of nembers, may visit committee-rooms, have access to all files and papers, are personally known to all clerks and doorkeepers, can a range interviews, can obtain letters of credence to the heads and accounting officers of all departments, and generally are on the "inside" in the management of any scheme the projector of which will pay for success ul results. We are not making a fancy sketch. Of the large number of Senators and Repre sentatives who have been ejected by their constituents since the close of the War, the najority of them turned up at Washington is claim agents, otherwise, standing in the lobby waiting for jobs to prosecute, under

the cloak of ex-membership, inside the halls and ante-rooms of the two Houses of Con-There is nothing which the advocates o ogus claims, private, subsidies, dishonest obs, or nefarious plunder hold in so much dread as publicity; hence there is an irre pressible conflict between the lobby and the newspaper press. Secrecy is essential to dis-honesty; no honest or commendable bill was ever injured by the publication of its terms. Secrecy is, therefore, part of every scheme of plunder. The famous job of Chorpenning was carried on so secretly and so suc cessfully that the warrant for the payment of the \$500,000 was actually in the Treasury, waiting to be passed and paid, when Mr. Dawes, visiting the Treasury Building, accidentally heard of it, and, rearning to the House, denounced the obtained instant action arresting the payment of the warrant. These representa tives of the press interfere sadly with the success of the lobby, and especially with the suc cess of the ex-honorable Senators and Rep

sentatives who operate on the floors of the two Houses and throng the ante-rooms. To the presence of these the ex-honorable jobbers have an extreme aversion.

At last the lobby has found protects

Rules of the House of Representatives, consisting of Speaker Randall, Alexander H. Stephens, Jøseph C. S. Blackburn, James A. Garfield, and W. P. Frye, have devised a scheme for the accommodation and for the better expedition of business by the deadbeat adventurers and professional lobbyists who advertise for business on the score of ossessing valuable privileges as ex-men of Congress. This Committee, in the rules, have provided that these lobbyists shall have the free and unrestrained range of the floor of the House, of the halls and rooms in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and of all the ante-rooms, to hold intercourse and conversation with members as honored guests of the House; and that to aid them in openly and undisguisedly plying their vocation they shall hereafter be freed from the presence, observation, and scrutiny of every person known to be connected in any way with the press, and who would be likely t expose the character and purposes of schemes pending in the interest of the lobby. Newspaper correspondents are hereafter to be re-manded to a special location in the gallery, while all the broken-down adventurers who at any time in their lives ever had a member ship in either House are to be continued in the free enjoyment of all the privileges of the House and carry on their traffic without fear of detection or observation. This rule reads like part of the general system of protection. It opens the doors of the House at all times to lobbyists who are ex-members, and thereby gives them special value as lob byists, and to this privilege they have now added by this Committee a freedom from any observation by newspaper correspondents whose special business is to give publicity to all hishonest and disreputable jobs engi neered by this lobby and openly pushed or the floors of Congress. Mr. Randall and Mr. Frye, Mr. Garfield and

Mr. Blackburn, are not so near the end of their official race as to be looking forward to ecoming claim-agents, and therefore desir ous of continuing the disgraceful exhibition of these claim-agents working their schemes in open sessions of the House. They are in a position to demand the abolition of this rule, and the total exclusion of every person alike from the floor save the members and officers of Congress and of the Government. So humiliating and disgraceful is this active lobbyism on the floors and in the halls and ante-rooms of Congress by ex-members that it is a wonder a sense of shame does not est and respectable members to rise up and peremptorily abolish the abuse, and the cover to fraud and dishonesty which it furnishes.

BEACONSFIELD'S LETTER. The letter written by Lord Beaconsfield to the Duke of Mariborough, which was printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, is at once confession that the Tory party does not dare to face the reforms that are urged by the Liberals and a shallow evasion of the important issues before the English people. The burden of this letter is to the effect that Home-Rule in Ireland would endanger the strength of the English Government and mperil the peace of Europe, by diminishing the influence of England in the conneils of Europe. The crafty Premier seeks to slarm the people by a dissolution of Parliament upon this issue, and with the sophistry and cunning which have always characterize him says:

The power of England and the peace of Europe will largely depend on the verdict of the country. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hither to been enabled to secure that peace so try. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hith-orto been enabled to secure that peace so necessary to the welfare of all civilized coun-tries, and so peculiarly the interest of our own. But this ineffable blessing cannot be obtained by a passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say ascendency, of England in the councils of Europe. Even at this moment the doubt sup-posed to be inseparable from popular election, if it does not diminish, certainly arrests her in-fluence, and is the main reason for not delaying the appeal to the national voice. he appeal to the national voice.

Transparent as election rallies and war cries always are, never was this kind of uncombe more transparent. Both branche of his proposition are absurdly untrue and utterly at variance with facts. Home-Rule never yet weakened the power of a government. The division of Austria in 1867, which made it a bipartite Empire and established the Cisleithan and Transleithan Parliaments, saved the Government. Is Germany any the weater because Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, Baden, Hesse, Oldenberg, and the other nineteen Duchies and Principalities have Home-Rule? On the other hand, has there ever been a time when the power of Germany was more strongly consolidated, or when its States were more closely altied to the throne, than now? This country has thirty-eight States, with their local Parliaments, besides the Territories, each with its Home-Rule; and without such a system this country could not be governed at all. Canada has two sets of Parliaments and other English Colonies have Home-Rule; but wherein is this a source of weakness to the English Government?

The menace that the granting of autonomy to Ireland (and we may include Scotland) would endanger the peace of Europe by reducing the ascendency of England European councils is almost too childish to be criticised. Upon general principles may be questioned whether the reduction of this ascendency by any causes would be a calamity. The peace of Europe never can be disturbed by measures of reform that tend to allay popular discontent. A discontented people are always on the verge of revolution, as is shown to-day by the popular agitation in Russia for a constitutional form of government. There is no surer road o peace in any country than the adoption of a policy which keeps the people happy and contented. The case of Ireland is exactly represented by that of Bulgaria before th Russo-Turkish war. The people were without representation and were ground down into the dust by the rapacity of the Turkish tax-collectors. They were denied a hearing in court or in Parliament. They had no redress for their wrongs, and the outbreak in Herzegovina which led to the war was the outcome of land troubles almost identical with those in Ireland.
The peasants revolted only when everything had been stripped from them and they were unable longer to satisfy the greed of the Turkish landholders. If the Tory party were wise and really wished to secure peace and contentment in Ireland, it would effect the desired reforms in land-tenure in that unhappy country and make the people who cultivate the soil the owners, instead of stripping them down to the last farthing and keep-ing them in continual poverty, and making it necessary for this country periodically to come to their relief. There could be no surer guaranty of peace, no surer method of strengthening the affection and loyalty of the Irish people for the Crown. Give them possession of the lands which were wrested from their ancestors by force, and then give them the management of their local affairs, like the Canadians for instance, and there would be no further trouble among They would attach themselves firmly and en-thusiastically to the Government. They would be contented with their condition. They would no longer suffer the pangs of

poverty and actual starvation. Instead of ing this, the English Government out a pittance of provisions to them, and seeks in every method to drive them to this country, which has to help support them be against inquisitive eyes, attentive ears, and intelligent inquiries. The Committee of fore they come and pay their rents to English landlords. The plea of Beaconsfield, that the inauguration of land and political reforms vill weaken the power of England, and, in onsequence, disturb the peace of Europe, is a shallow, miserable subterfuge that shows he has neither the honesty nor the courage to meet the reforms that are necessary to the stablishment of peace and of popular con

> AN ILLINOIS SHIP-CAWAT. Congressman Davis, from this city, has inroduced into the National House of Repre

ntatives the following resolution: sentatives the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives the Senate concurring. That a committee consisting of two Senators and three members of the House be appointed, authorized and empowered to ascertain upon what terms the State of Illinois will relinquish and transfer to the United States all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication known as the Illinois & Michigan Canabetween Chicago, Ill., and the Illinois River, at Las Balle, Ill., including its locks and dams, canal franchise, and rights of way, or so much of the same as shall, in the judgment of the said Committee, be needed for said purpose, and report its findings to the Congress on or before the 1st day of February, 1881.

The purpose which Congressman Davis has in his mind is apparent and commend-

able, but it is a question whether he is no

approaching the matter from the wrong

direction. The construction of a ship-canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, using the Chicago River, the Illinois Michigan Canal, and the Ilinois River, is a project which is well worthy the attention of Congress. The advantages to commerce of such a connection between the great in terior lakes and the ocean are too obvious to require specific mention. The existing canal and the Illinois River furnish the opportunity for constructing a ship-canal at a smaller cost than any at which a similar under taking ever was or ever again can be secured. The Illinois River, which is almost a dead level, is a canal in itself, and needs only three or four additional locks to guarantee navigation as far up as La Salle during nine months in the year for good-sized steamboats. It is right and proper that Congressional attention should be directed to this project. But it may well be doubted whether Congress will assume the attitude of an eager purchaser of the connecting link between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan, which is owned and controlled by the State of Illinois. The moment the project shall assume this shape the patriots who are biennially elected to the Illinois Legislature will discover and seek to make available an opportunity for securing a bonus for the State if not for themselves They will be inclined to demand indemnity from the General Government for the original cost of the canal over and above the proceeds of the public lands aside for its construction; also for the cost of maintenance over and above the revenues; likewise for the \$3,500,000 ex pended in deepening the canal. A very handsome sum could be figured up to repre sent the value of the canal upon the basis of a cession to the United States Governmen The fact is, however, that the State of Illinois can very well afford to surrender the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the General Government without pay and without price upon the condition that it shall be enlarged, in conjunction with the Chicago River at one

end and the Illinois River at the other, to the dimensions of a ship-canal. The gain to Chicago to Illinois and to the Northwest of an ample, public, and free waterway to the Mississippi River and the ocean would com pensate many fold for the nominal loss to the from the Legislature of Illinois, and not in the shape of a bid the General Government. A voluntary trans fer of this property to the United States would likely direct public attention to the cheapness and possibilities of a ship-canal which might lead to its construction. The people of this State and the Northwest would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a transaction. It should not be a question whether Illinois will sell the canal, but whether the State ought not to tender i to the United States. The acceptance thereof by the Government would imply the purpos to make it as useful as possible, and this purpose would lead up eventually to the building of a ship-canal, or rather to the enlarge nent of the present canal and the improvemen of the Illinois River for such service. Not the least among the inducements which Congress would have for carrying out this project would be the incidental solution of the Chi

lous and influential on the American Conti-NULLIFICATION IN VIRGINIA. The Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die without passing the Appropriation bill but not until, in its sovereign capacity, it had "reversed and remanded" a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The doctrine of State-sovereignty is more sacred to Virginia than the paymen

cago sewage problem,—a matter of National

concern, since it affects the public health of

community destined to be the most popu-

of interest on its debt. The decision which has called out the con lemnation of the Virginia Legislature was that which sustained the indictment in the United States Court of a County Judge (Coles) who refused to have any "niggers' upon the juries trying cases before him. In the eyes of the average Virginian this posiion was heroic and commendable, and it is regarded as an affront to a sovereign State that United States laws and United States Courts—the legal machinery of a foreign power-should interfere to condemn and punish it. The general grievance of the sovreign legislators of Virginia is that if this sort of National intervention for the protection of personal rights without regard to race, color, or previous condition shall continue, "every vestige of State-sovereignty will be destroyed." This is denounced as "a most alarming doctrine,"not State-sovereignty, but the negation there of,—and the sovereign ambassadors of the sovereign State of Virginia to the United States Congress are instructed to procure the repeal of all laws authorizing any encroachment by the United States Government upon the Virginian policy of excluding "niggers from the rights and privileges of white men. The Virginia legislators ought to have gone to the root of the evil and instructed the Virginia ambassadors at Washington to agi-tate the repeal of the constitutional amend-ments, and secure the sanction of the General Government to the reënslavement of the blacks and the restoration of the ancien

The people of the Northern States have been accustomed to regard the State-sov-ereignty question as decided adversely to the old Southern notion. It has been supposed that the War for the preservation of the Union and the subjection of States, which cost the North so many thousands of lives and so many millions of dollars, settled this matter for all time. of the Rebel army were looked upon as the iast gasps of a wicked and insane struggle against the Nation. But there have been

that the Southern pe as local and sovereign privileges the right to nullify the National laws and defy the Na-tional power. They would swindle the Government of its revenue from whisky and tobacco, kill off its agents, and prohibit it from using its own tribunals for the punishmen of offenders against its laws. They would have the right to substitute fraud and vio-lence for an honest ballot, and deny to the General Government the power to prevent public and avowed nullification of the constitutional amendments. They would pass and execute State and local laws oppressing and discriminating against the blacks, and refuse to the Nation the right to protect the class of citizens who were emancipated by force of arms. The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Legislature furnish new and authorita tive evidence of the reactionary spirit of the South, which needs only the opportunity to undermine and destroy the principle of National sovereignty which has been defended and established at so frightful a cost to the

American people. It is humiliating for Americans to see the grand old State of Virginia—the "mother of Presidents"—dividing its legislative time and effort between the swindling of its creditors on the one hand and the attempt to nullify the National laws on the other. As a mere matter of policy, if there is to be no higher consideration, the Democratic party canno hope to gain sympathy and make votes for the approaching Presidential election by such an exhibition of Bourbon reaction and progressive dishonesty.

THE Banker's Magazine gives some interesting figure from Mr. Lamb's report as to the management of New York savings-banks. In one bank the first officer had been receiving \$3,000 per annum during the last three years on his life, when he had been on permanent leave of absence. In another bank the Secretary with a salary of \$5,000, received in addition as "extra compensation" \$27,000 in ten years. Among other items reported from different banks we find such as these:

Or, take another instance: July 2, 1867—Wedding present to child of

48.50 keeper's wife. Oct. 21, 1873—Wedding present to wife of 75.00 This bank believed in "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb." It would be interesting to ascertain whether that bookkeeper's wife in remarrying got a better husband, as the price of the present was raised. Here is another speci-

628.50 610.49 698.00 180.50 195.50 179.50 208.50 May, 1872, entertainment.

Cebruary, 1873, entertainment.

Cebruary, 1874, entertainment.

Cebruary, 1875, entertainment.

April, 1870, service of silver to Pr

for long and faithful service

uly, 1868, portrait of President. the accounts of another bank, \$1,633 is put down for five dinners given to the Trustees. No wonder that, with such expenses as these, people lost confidence in savings-banks. The experieace in New York has been duplicated in other States. What there was in the nature of a savings-bank so different from that of other insti-tutions that its managers were so easily tempted to treat other people's money as their own, is still an unsolved problem. Perb Myers could tell—but they won't.

THOUSANDS of persons all over the country bave taken occasion to say that they believed the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term would be inexpedient and injurious to the party. This has been said with proper regard for Gen. Grant's great services to the Republic and his reputation as a soldier and a man. Yet the decent expression of such opinions has been to a few of the third-termites like the sight of a red rag to a buil. They have cried out against it as "insulting," and declared that never before was a candidate for the Presidency personally antagonized in such a way. This is untrue. Nearly every candidate for the Presidency rominent enough to excite attention before the tecting of the Convention has been overhauled y his opponents. The most recent illustration of the kind is offered by the case of Mr. Bristow, who, because he hap-pened to serve his country by clearing out a nest of whisky-thieves, was subjected to abuse such as few men before him were obliged to endure. It was said by some newspapers, now supporters of the third term, that Bristow was "a sneak " and "a coward"; that he ran away in battle; that he was a sectional reformer. conniving at fraud in the South and prosecuting it in the North; that he was " not a great re it in the North; that he was "not a great re-former, or even a little one"; that he "be-longed to the land whence came the betrayers of the Republican party"; that he only wanted the opportunity to be a traitor himself, etc., etc. It is a very different thing to oppose a candidate in this way, and to say of one who has been hon-ored to the full extent of any American, living or dead, that the Republican party has other men it would now like to see elevated to the Presidency. With those who have anything to say against Gen. Grant as a soldier and a man, say against Gen. Grant as a soldier and a man The Tribune has, and can have, no sympathy but it does not conceive that the decent a manly expression of opinion hostile to a therm is "disrespectful "to him, or unbecom an American citizen.

Politics do, indeed, make strange bedfellows. A more wonderful exemplification of this was never seen than in the case of the Hon. E. C. Larned and the third-term crowd he now happens to be training with. A few days ago Mr. Larned wrote a letter to the third-term organ in this city warmly advocating the re-nomination of Gen. Grant. Thereupon the third-term organ broke out in fulsome enlogies of him as a man and a citizen. Now compare its utterances this year with what it had to say

four years ago:

I-O., Feb. 20, 1880.
We print elsewhere a letter from the Hon. B. Arnold and Larned on miniation of Gen. Grant. This expression from Mr. Larned, than whom no man in this community is more respected or influential, will have much weight with Republicans. Mr. Larned has not been identified with the more radical wing of the party, and in 1876 was awarm supporter of Mr. Bristow. The times and a more intimate knowledge of Gen. Grant's cle entitled "Larned far a more intimate knowledge of Gen. Grant's character induce Mr. Larned to speak out in favor of the former at this juncture, and his timely utterance will be read and appreciated by thousands who respect his judgment and approve his choice.

The Teisune has no more sympathy now is

THE TRIBUNE has no more sympathy now than it had then with personal attacks upon the character of men who honestly express their political convictions; but it is well to notice that journals like the L-O. are sincere neither in their praise nor their censure. The L-O. now lampoons James P. Hoot, whom it hauded to the skies in 1876, and pours fulsome flattery upon Mr. Larned, who was in 1876 hounded down with vile abuse in its columns.

THE Ohio Republican Convention will proably meet at Columnus March 24 or 31. The Ohio in March in Presidential years, and the Committee will not change it. The Sherman cause is in need of encouragement, which the Ohio Convention will provide according to pro-

The people of the United States are variously represented at Washington City. First, they are represented by the members of the two Houses of Congress, clothed with all the powers of legislation, and with practically the control of all the patronage, in the way of office-broking, of the Government, and costing some six millions of public taxes to pay all their expenses, for they are invarious greatlemen of exceeding liberality with other people's money. Secondly,

es of the what takes place in actual session but to discover and make public verything in the way of jobs, schemes, frands, and private enterprises having for their purpose the plundering of the people and the Public Treasury. Each day's doings in dayight and dark is published next morning from one end or the country to the other, and deeply laid must be any of these schemes, which is the country to the other, and deeply laid must be any of these schemes. the country to the other, and deeply laid must be any of these schemes which escapes the argus-eyed vigilance of the representatives of the people's press. There is a third body, how-ever, which participates actively and influ-entially in the business of Congress. This is entially in the business of congress. This is that aggregation which is popularly styled the "lobby." It is numerous, active influential dishonest, and corrupting. It is employed to promote the extraction of money from the Treasury, the increase of expenditures Treasury, the increase of expenditures and taxes, the authorization of contracts, the graning of subsidies, the invention and allowance of "claims," the extension of patents the defeat of legislation for the correction of abuses or reduction of oppressive tariff taxes, and reperally, directly or indirectly to promote fraut and get money out of the Treasury or license to

WHO would have thought the old man had so much blood in him? The following is given by the trustworthy New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger as the substance of Sam Tilden's reply, "derived from a perfectly authentic source," to the suggestion that both is and John Kelly should retire from active polloich blood in him? The following is give

ical life:

If anybody must retreat, it should be Mr. John Kelly; but whether he retreats or not a nothing to me, and it can be of very little consquence to the party at large. The cause which is represent is a National cause, and the principle which would necessarily be embodied in my renomination would be the principle that he will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, is supreme, and must be respected. There can be no retreat from nor any compromising of these positions; and, so far as I am concerned, they will be maintained at all hazards. As for Kelly, he is but a gross type of a ward politician, and, but for his association with my name at 8t. Louis, he would never have been heep.

THE third-term organ in Chicago said editorially the day after the nomination of Mr. Haves at Cincinnati in June, 1878:

To James G. Blaine the Republican party ows a debt of gratitude which it has not in its wisdom seen fit to discharge by conferging the Presidential nomination; but that it has high honors in reserve for a man so true, a public servant of faithful, and a partisan so indomitable and trustworthy there can be no doubt.

Those "high honors in reserve for a man so true," etc., will be bestowed now, if at all, in spite of the third-term organ's hostility foward Mr. Blaine. Yet be has done nothing since 1878 to forfeit the confidence of the party, and the party has done nothing to discharge "that det of gratitude" which in 1876 weighed so hearly on the consciences of some of the present THE third-term organ in Chicago said has done nothing for the party which Mr. Bi has not done; nor is there any reason concern-ble why the latter should be preferred to the former in 1876, and the former to the latter in

THE Kentucky Republican Convention will not meet until April 14. A few County Conventions have, however, already been held; and in about half of these third-term delegates have been chosen. The exact taily is five counties for Grant; four counties anti-Grant; total, nine counties. As there are 116 counties in entucky, this is a pretty series upon redicate a victory for the third term upon redicate a victory for the hear from But there being 107 counties yet to hear from even if the result should be favorable "boom" (as now seems improba-signify nothing. As the third-to this city powerfully remarked in 1878, who Bristow was a candidate, Kentucky is hopelest peratic, and ought not to have a deciding who the Republican candidate shall but was then argued that if Bristow should can he should not be nominated, for Kent a disloyal State, and whoever her Re

AFTER it became known that Blainer will and regard. One day after this, probably when en route to Washington, Blaine fell in with Colfax, and, in a discussion over the composition of the committees, intimated that he would pass over Tyner. saying he didn't see his way clear to appoint him. Even that far back he was pipelaying for the Presidency, and when the committees were named Burchard, of Illinois, was found to be Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. It was a bid for support from the Sucker State when the time should come that he would need it.—Chicago Times Washington Correspondence.

The Chicago Times, in its efforts to injure Me. Blaine in his candidacy, will have to try again. Mr. Burchard was never Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, nor was any member from Illinois a Chairman of their any member from Illinois a Chairman of ittee during that Congress.

FIELD on the Election laws, Field on negro-jurors, and Field on Pacific Railways will be rich reading if the Cincinnati Convention nominates him for the Presidency. A more bigoted Bourbon than Field doesn't live.

THE canvass of local sentiment on the Presidential question which has been in progress at New London, Conn., for several months sow shows the following vote: Grant, 110; anti-Grant, 156. EMERY STORRS wept because he c

have Blaine in 1878; now he can have him, per-haps, but he weeps for somebody else. ABGUMENT of Senator Carpenter: Fits

John Porter was a bad man; therefore, we must have a third term. A DILLAYE that is not dangerous is Stephen B., the Greenback candidate

It would be a great scheme for ex-Gov. Hubbard's coachman-marrying daughter, now that she has learned dressmaking, to put up a job with her sisters, get their custom, gradually ruin the old gent, and then receive him in her palgital residence with tears of forgiveness. A little dressmaking is a dangerous thing. When the enterprising poet isn't writing

A sonnet on the whiteness of the dove, Of the dove.

Isn't thinking, At some young man in a zebra overcost,

Mr. Froude sends us a little novel which we I rint with pleasure and in small type, as it is paid for by the foot:

rful strokes he sends the boat shooting ful strokes he sends the boat shooting water, while the rippies fail away of Suddenly the maiden utters a faint She has seen a built-frog!

One hand drops nerveless by her side, and from he sil her hat—a dainty thing of array and canna rimmed with flowers. The young man at one dunged into the water to recover the hat. The cruit raves closed over his fair young head, the last saint on the being the part in the middle of it.

But he omitted to come up again.

tation. Davis was g which seems to have many trusting hearts, mented his head, a faced and trimmed him from the nipping

THE GAY

Mr. Clarence E

And Is Confron

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Clarence E. Davis, to with the tenderest anding females in varieturned to the city is returned to the city is

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so far as her claim to adjudicated from all things are possible, counties to hear from It was painfully evi the stories are true, vornament side by si Young, was not in audden appearance roke forth the all to the gay drumunis features, and Davis, still cool, to

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But the alleged N
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and it followed with
"OR! YOU

"OH! YOU to take the seniskin and my hat, and gi Quincy girl. And m to give her that. Oh Davis tried to ex but it was no use. He torrent of words. With an assumption want any favors fr guilty, he was willing to that woman beis she was.

"Oh! Mr. O'Donne can this be true? Lo him the kindest and Davis once more u mation "Stop!"

"And look at that heedless of the com You left him in my You left him in my talk about justice s justice will take care "Yes," broke in De "You are guilty.
"Den't call me youne."

"Den't call me yo ence.
"What!" exclaime then? O, you villain "Don't CALL reared Davis. "I ha God, and a fool to from the Greek chained to fer as I have done mine. You belong to "Prove it," screed "I can, and you kn "You can't, and know you've got two know you've got two
"Well, let the law
before me in silks an
mer's latitude in de
ported you and tried
cause my people ar
smother the thing up
"Your people re
ingly." Your brothe
and you haven't go
head."

head."

In this way it went Davis No. 3 accusing tried to keep away fing him with bein "500d mouth," and had stuck by him marry "this girl."

The contemptuem to Miss Lynch—Mr pent-up wrath of a seaped up the catal leiling him fiatly tfact to that lady—the lady having her own mouth. The interest from the ton given, but, as to tothing could be elected."

and sneeringly advia of this city, and one This maddened No somewhat subdued the didn't know wha "That's all Pve go point ahead, but wo test."

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Interprising poet isn't writing. holy verses about love,
About love,
bet that he will be inditing,

Be inditing, the whiteness of the dove. Of the dove.

de sends us a little novel which

h pleasure and in small type, as it is the foot:

mn.
golden-tinted autumn. The sun pourse
ow rays on the laughing fields of grain,
escenaed to rejoice, in the gladness of
rees. The little birds twittered and sang
t and cheeriest notes in the branches of
rees that skirted the foot of a cloudhile the big ones sat still and locked ab
way to the right hay a wast marsh, in
ressee, sweet-smelling, sodges, and bullningled.

resset, a west-mental mingled.

I that it was a pretty sight.
bout is seen shooting out from the most circle the marsh like a chapiet of laured raff are seated a young man and a maid-rimbed and handsome, his face brough of the burning sun and scent-laden fair and delicate, like the lily, or a Chi-

ful strokes he sends the boat shooting water, while the ripples fall sway on Euddenly the maiden utters a faint spallor o'erspreads her lovely counts—

na bull-frog!

The property of the property of

to come up again.

It to come up again.

It

shriek. or a duck-hat," she monned, and fell ord side, never knowing that she had

when she will be allowed to vote. 'Lowed to vote, are that she is coyly blinking, Coyly blinking,

A GENERAL AND SWEEPING DENTAL,

THE GAY DECEIVER. r. Clarence E. Davis Arrives at

and Is Confronted with the Last Two of His Wives.

the Central Station,

Wamber Three Is Worked Up to Wrath -Fight with Number Four.

Baris Does Not Give a Satisfactory Explanation of His Marriages.

The Detroit Wife Unbosoms Her Woes to s Reporter.

CLARENCE DAVIS. oce E. Davis, the alleged wholesale trifle females in various parts of the country, ted to the city last evening, under restraint ompulsion and the watchful care of De e Shea, and in less than ten minutes after tree met with about as warm a reception The train on the Lake Shore Road was some

ion. Davis was gotten up in the "regard" style, and carried out the "fly" character nich seems to have won him an eilk tile orna-any trusting hearts. A glossy silk tile orna-ented his head, a light overcoat, gorgeously ms to have won him an entrance to so om the nipping air, and in his band he

sh, relieved to some extent by a omparative insignificance by the scared inmantine check of the veteran drummer. and admantine check of the veteran drummer. If there was anything about his personal appearance more remarkable than another it was that vast expanse of stone-bottomed, iron-bound, and steel-classped facial development—a shining example of the theory of evolution.

The walk to the Central was a brief one, but that happened after the great traveler got there was more protracted. He had scarcely set foot in the office of Simon O'Donnell than a woman, neatly, dressed and wearing a handonne scaliskin hat, bounced out from behind the railing, glared at him like an infuriated tigress, and forthwith began to appeal to him, to upbraid him, to lash him with her tongue, and, in short, to make things deucedly unpleasant for him. This new arrival on the scene was no less a person than

MRS. CLARENCE E. DAVIS NO. 8, MRS. CLARENCE E. DAVIS NO. 8, so far as her claim to rank in that order can be adjudicated from all the returns now in. All things are possible, and there may be more counties to hear from.

It was painfully evident that the man who, if the stories are true, would have been a shining ornament side by side with the late Brigham Young, was not in the least overjoyed at the sudden appearance of another claimant to his name. Far from it. It appeared to nettle him, though his imperturbable coolness stood him in good stead. The room was full of Central Station people, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, of Quincy.—the parents of the latest Ms. Davis,—and a number of newspaper men, who very soon became involved in listening to the latricacies of one of the most remarkable "sorapping-matches" on or off the records.

"O, Clarence, Clarence I My God!

CLARENCE, NOW OULD YOU DO IT?"

CLARENCE, HOW COULD YOU DO IT?'
broke forth the alleged Mrs. D. No. 3, hastening
to the gay drummer and fastening her eyes on
his features, and her hands on his wearing ap-

genieness of tone—rather pardonable under the streumstances.

Detective Shea took her off, sat her down in a chair, and Simon led Davis off to his private room. On the way he had to pass his Quincy relatives, but he did so without so much as looking of them.

But the alleged No. 3 was too excited to remain sisting long. Rising and moving to the window, she again broke forth on the subject of Clarence's unfaithfulness, and there was a threatened display of hysterics. It was averted, however, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, she strode scross the room and once more confronted Clarence in his comparative retirement. Then she went at it again. While in the very transport of rage, Detective Steele caught the gleam of a shooting-iron in her cloak-pocket, and Simon slyly enpured it without her knowledge. It was locky for Davis that he did so, for the tongue-lashing hadn't progressed far before she made a sudden move in the direction of that pocket, and expressed her infinit disgust upon discovering that the weapon was gone. Davis, when he realized how near it had come to being up with him, naturally breathed easier.

The way was now clear for more crimination, and it followed with the utmost freedom.

"OH! YOU MEAN SCAMF YOU;

" OH! YOU MEAN SCAMP YOU; to take the seaiskin I gave you for your coat and my hat, and give the best of it to your Quancy girl. And my nightgown, too; you had to give her that. Oh! you villain you."

Bavis tried to explain, to deny, to talk back, but it was no use. He was shut off with another torront of words. At last he managed to say, with an assumption of bravado, that he didn't want any favors from anybody. If he was guilty, he was willing to be condemned; but as to that woman being his wife, he'd be —— if the was.

to that woman being his wife, he'd be — if the was.

"Oh! Mr. O'Donnell," screamed No. 3, "how can this be true? Look at that man. I believed him the kindest and the truest—".

Davis once more uttered the impatient exclamation "Stop!"

"And look at that darling baby," she went on, beedless of the command, "your very image. You left him in my arms to take care of. You talk about justice and law. Do you suppose justice will take care of you?"

"Yes," broke in Davis, "if I am guilty."

"Yes," broke in Davis, "if I am guilty."

"You are guilty. O, my poor husband."

Don't call me your husband!" yelled Clarence.

Don't call me your husband!" yelled Clarence.

"What!" exclaimed she. "I am your mistress, then? O, you villain!"

"Don't CALL ME YOUR BUSBAND,"
roared Davis. "I have been a true man to my god,—and a fool to women. [A loud "Amen' from the Greek chorus outside.] I will show you what I am in court. If I ham guilty I would rather be chained to the floor than live and suffer as I have done in the past. You are not line. You belong to somebody else,—not me."

"Prove it," screeched the fair contestant.

"I can, and you know it."

"You can't, and you know that. And you know you've got two other wives besides me."

"Well, let the law take its turn. You stand before me in silks and satins [this was a drummer's latitude in description], and I have supported you and tried to dress you as a lady, because my people are respectable, in order to mother the thing up."

"Your people respectable?" she said, sneernely. "Your people respectable?" she said, sneernely. "Your bothers are gamblers, and worse, and you haven't got a respectable hair in your land."

and you haven't got a respectable hair in your head."

In this way it went on from bad to worse, Mrs. Davis No. 3 accusing her alleged lord of having tried to keep away from Chicago, and reproaching him with being a good talker, having a sood mouth," and having deserted her who had stuck by him through thick and thin, to marry "this girl."

The contemptuous tone in which she alluded to Miss Lynch—Mrs. Davis No. 4—revealed the pout-up wrath of a woman scorned. Then she hasped up the catalog of his alleged crimes by telling him flatly that he was a husband in fact to that lady before he married her, the lady having told her so out of her own mouth. The precise word used by the inste woman in this connection was a little different from the toned-down form in which it is given, but, as to the purport of the remark, bothing could be clearer.

Charence contented himself with

and sneeringly advised her to see a Mr. A. Weed, of this city, and one Reuben Nash, of Oshkosh. This maddened No. 3 more than ever, but in a smewhat subdued tone she asseverated that is didn't know what he meant.

"That's all I've got to say to you," said he, a point shead, but worn out in the unequal content.

That's all I've got to say to you," said he, a solut shead, but worn out in the unequal constituents."

Nobody will believe anything you say any way, "retorted she. "There never was a wicked ger man than you. When you lay in Ludlow-street jall, you ought to have staid there. Oh, you wicked man, you,—you seducer, you. And serve's that Canada woman, too. How is it, I'd like to know, that she has a child by you so much older than the child by the first wife?"

The allusions were not aitogether plain, and it remained for the lady to let the light fall on them, as she afterwards did, in the course of an interview which will be found further on. To allusions were not aitogether plain, and it was a she afterwards did, in the course of an interview which will be found further on. To allusions were, if found guilty. With wonderful magnanimity, Mrs. D. No. 3 finally remarked that she hoped God would forgive

Well, when the time came, he was willing to be judged fairly and impartially by the law. He had coustas here, he said, on his mother's side, —the Lawrences, of the firm of Lawrence, —the Lawrence,—and he expected one of them to meet him on his arrival. When he had consuited with his counsel he might conclude to say something. Would the reporter like to publish a statement from one of the Albany officials? Thereupon the great traveler pulled out a letter written by the Albany Jailer, which, as the reporter afterwards learned. Davis engineered himself and induced the Jailer to sign. It simply set forth the fact that Davis had behaved himself while in jail, and that the Jailer had great confidence—for some unknown reason—in his being able to prove his innocence. The reporter said he didu't want it.

After a deal of urging, Davis finally consented to tell what he knew regarding the woman with whom he had just had such a stormy interview. "I met her, he said," in Oshkosh in 1869 or "To. As other traveling men will do under the circumstances, I was misled. Then I was compelled, rather than have her make a noise about it, to support her, and to bring her forward as my wife. But I

WOULD RATHER BE CHAINED TO THE PLOOR than to live a life of that kind again, as every honest man that professes to be a Christian would prefer, too."
"You were married to her?"

"Yes."
"Has she a marriage certificate?"
"Yes. The circumstances were such that I had to marry her. At the same time she had a husband living. David H. Snell and Reuben Nash, of Oshkosh, knew her, and A. Weed, of this city, can tell you all about her. Oh, she'll never appear in court against me; you may be sure of that."

that

HE WAS THEIR FRIEND,
though they did appear to be somewhat down on him, and had probably inspired the telegram he got from their daughter at Toledo, telling him that she would not see him here on his arrival. He professed great love for the young lady, but confirmed the statement of a dispatch received a day or two ago to the effect that she came to see him at St. Louis of her own free will, and against his advice. When he left her here, he added, he had every expectation of returning to her in a short time, for she was the one woman he really loved.

Regarding the other alleged wives, however, he was as tight as an oyster, refusing to say anything until he had seen his counsel,—one of the Lawrences.

MRS. D. NO. 3. THE STORY OF HER WRONGS.

After the Detroit Mrs. Davis, with her escort, left the Central Station, she went to the Revere House to reclaim a pretty piece of embr flame. Having secured this trophy from the hands of the enemy, she returned to her sister's rooms, where a TRIBUNE representative was awaiting her arrival. Coming into the room all unconscious of the reporter's presence, and broken down by her recent interview with her recreant husband, she said: "Was there ever a man so steeped in sin as that Clarence Davis? There he sat, just as cool as could be, and faced us all. I don't know what I'll do ed, terrible father."
Walting until her excitement and the baby

HER MARRIAGE. "Here, let me show you," she said, searching for her certificate, a copy of which was left with Superintendent O'Donnell; "See here, I was married at Toledo, Oct. 8, 1871, by the Rev. W. W. Williams. I came from the East to Toledo. From there we went to Eikhart to his father's house. We lived three years in Eikhart, and then Davis failed, when for three years I accompanied him on the road. We lived for three

companied him on the road. We lived for three years in London, O., and have been in Detroit keeping house since March 10, 1873."

"And your maiden was—"

"Maggie Vanderkar."

"Did you know anything about his being married before he met yon?"

"I had no suspicion of it at the time I married him. Some time after our marriage I found some papers with another woman's name on them. Then he owned up that years before he had been

MARRIED TO MISS EMMA STRONG, OF MARLOW,

MARRIED TO MISS EMMA STRONG, OF MARLOW,
N. H.,
but he said that he had obtained a divorce years
ago. I had no suspicion that it was not all right
until about four years ago he was locked up in
the Ludlow Street Jail, on a charge of bigamy,
at the instance of his first wife."

"How did he get out of that?"

"I can't say, exactly, but his uncle went ish
bail. He was never tried, but got.out of it some
way, and he'll get out of this, you see if he don't.
At that time he explained the matter to me and
said that the divorce had been obtained, but
there was some technical trouble about it. Afterwards, when we were living in Elkbart, Miss Strong came to me with a
baby, and that child was born only six
months before our marriage. He said
that the baby was not his, but it looked just like
him,—all his children do," looking down at the
tiny baby in her arms. "That boy's name was
Percy Livingstene Davis, and he was its father.
After he first left Miss Strong, he stayed with the
Ontario woman until she had a child, then went
back to Miss Strong and stayed with her until
she had this boy, then he married me. Miss
Strong came to me in Elkhart, and I paid her
board at the hotel until she got work at a
restaurant. I believe she is now in New York.
God only knows how many wives that man has
had. He says he is 36 years old but he will never
see 40 again."

Here the sister: "When he was here Sundsy
night after his marriage with the Quincy one he
said to me, 'See how spry I am and I am, 46 years
old."

"WHAT WAS HIS MANNER OF LIVING?"

"WHAT WAS HIS MANNER OF LIVING?" "WHAT WAS HIS MANNER OF LIVING?"

asked the reporter.

"He always came home over Sunday if possible, but he was always in debt, and no wonder, if he was supporting other women. In several places I was obliged to leave furniture to pay the bills, and I worked hard to redeem the mortgages. The last time he came to Detroit he asked me if I dould do without money for a little while. Then he went to the store and drev out \$25 that should have been left for me, and sent it to Chicago to his wife at the Revere House. All the past year he has been receiving letters from her at the Cass House, right under my very nose. The last time he was there I gave him my sealskin to have it made over for the living of his coat, and a hat for me. He got his coat lined, and out of the good pieces made a cap which he presented to the Quincy wife, getting another hat out of the scraps for me."

"Look here," and she displayed an elaborate night-gown to the astonished gaze of the re-porter. "I embroidered that with my own hands, and it was found in Miss Lynch's trunk.

hands, and it was found in Miss Lynch's trunkwhat DO YOU THINK OF THAT?"

The reporter admitted his innbility to cope
with the subject of so beinous an offense against
the proprieties, and took a new tack, referring
to the interview between the two wives of one
man which took place at the Revere House last
Sunday.

After some extraneous remarks about young
girls gadding about the country, Mirs. Davis No.
2 spoke rather disparagingly of her last rival.

Casting an eye on the baby, which was taking
an occasional hand in the conversation, the reporter asked Mrs. Davis how many children she
had. The reply was: "None living." All that
could be learned was, that the baby was undoubtedly Davis, although it was certainly not
the mother who caressed it.

Again dropping the subject and turning to
fresh fields, it was found that Davis had had the
audacity to

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE CANADIAN WIFE of Davis seems to be placed beyond all doubt by the following, which explains itself:

"BRANTFORD, March 7.—Justice Kaufmann—Dhar Sin: Having received a letter from my Brother Richard Madigan, Grosse Isle, Mich, that Clarence E. Davis has been arrested on a charge of Bigany which is my Husband which he married me sixteen years ago and has a son of 15 years old and by all accounts I am his first wife and his Father and himself agreed to give me a bill of divorce and \$500 but have received none as yet now please let me know what is nest for me to do while you have him arrested I have been trying to find him and have a settlement this eight years and he allways kopt. I have been trying to find him and see if he knowes the name and if you like you can send this to Mr. Cleveland Quincy III and let him see what a villain he is do not take his word as he would swear Black was white for he has done it with me No more at present please answer soon and advise me what is best to de I remain, yours truly, "ARAY ANN DAVIS" care 30th Madigan, Brantford, Ontario, Canada," What the Southwestern Association Did

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. Last Monday THE TURF.

Last Monday THE TRIBUNE gave the conditions of three troiting stakes offered by the Jockey and Trotting Club, to be trotted during the meeting here next July, they being for horses of the 2:19, 2:21, and 2:23 classes; \$200 entrance, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added in each trance. Since the approprenant of these stakes event. Since the amouncement of these stakes the officers of the Club have been giving the matter further attention, and have about concluded to make a new departure in trotting, and put all the events during the trotting meeting in the shape of stakes rather than purses. The old force protters of concluded to make a new departure in trotting meeting in the shape of stakes rather than purses. The old fogy notion of offering a certain a ses and charging an entrance-fee of 10 per cent to every nominator has been acknowledged for years by horsemen and track-owners to be a for years by horsemen and track-owners to be a poor one, but up to the present time no track has had the enterprise and nerve to out loose from the pian that has obtained for years. Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, who is the try, and also an active and valuable officer of

.\$3,000

same rule holds good in the case of a horse getting out of condition, as is frequently the case. Under the stake system all the old crabs that are entered in races by enthusiastic owners, and then started because they must pay for the privilege anyhow, will elther be kept at home or sent to the small meetings, where they belong, while every good horse will be at the post.

That stakes do away in a great measure with "jobs" is certain. In purses the second money is disproportionately large, and drivers who do not desire a fast record on their animals find that it pays best to pull them. With only \$200 entrance and \$2,000 coming to the winner, as in the case above given, the outside Jobbers could not afford to "stop" the best horses in order to let one that was selling cheap in the pools win and rob the public.

To-morrow afternoon the Executive Committee of the Jockey Glub will meet to consider this matter and arrange a program for the July trotting meeting. Thus far they have done exceedingly well, and another move in the same direction will add still more to the prestige which the organization now enjoys.

PEDESTRIANISM. BAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The walk between O'Leary and Weston is going on, with a fair attendance. The weather thus far has been cold and beisterous, which is unfavorable to much and boisterous, which is unfavorable to much enthusinasm among the people. O'Leary, up to this morning, is feeling in excellent condition, and walks steadily. Weston is troubled with colic, and is obliged to stop frequently. O'Leary is favorit, and, all things being equal, is looked upon as sure to hold his lead to the end.

At 1 this morning O'Leary had covered 187 miles and Weston 175. Both appeared in excellent condition, though Weston put one of his feet dewn as though it was tender. This morning they are still going in good form, and at 9 o'clock the score stood: O'Leary, 214; Weston, 199.

199.

11 a. m.—O'Leary, 220; Weston 205.
There was a good attendance at the Pavilion to-night. Both men were in first-rate condition. At 9 o'clock O'Leary scored 233 miles; Weston, 243, having gained five miles on O'Leary during the afternoon.

THE KENNEL. NEW YORK, March 10.—The fourth annual bench show of dogs, which is to open in this city under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, April 27, promises to be the largest bench show ever held in this country. Fifteen hundred entries are expected.

A SOCIETY DRAMA. A SOCIETY DRAMA.

Edward Cole, a saloonkeeper at No. 49 Blue Island avenue, was at the Armory yesterday charged with shooting inside the city limits. Some few years ago, when Cole was a porter at the Palmer House, he fell in with a young woman whom he married Aug. 12, 1879. The 15th of December following she presentedhim with a son. This led to a separation, but he was so thoroughly infatuated that he willingly accepted her explanation that her cousin was the father of the child, and promised to do all in his power to sid her. Two months ago she was taken ill and went to the Bennett Medical College on State street for treatment. Yesterday she was to go home to her folks at Texas. O., and he kindly provided railroad tickets and every convenience for her. When they met at the College, his whisky as well as his love for the woman so overpowered him that he drew a revolver, at the same time making threats to end his life then and there. The accidental discharge of the weapon brought him back to his senses, however, and he quietly surrendered to the first officer that abowed up. Laying aside this little piece of folly, the parting between him and his wife was a peculiarly affectionate one.

CINCINNATI'S MUSIC-BOX. CINCINNATI'S MUSIC-BOX.
CINCINNATI, March 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Musical-Festival Association this evening, the resignation of George Ward Nichols, President, was accepted, also of Directors J. Burnet, Jr., and Peter Rusolph Neff. The plan to retain Mr. Thomas at the head of the College by buying the controlling interest in the stock has been abandoned, and there is now some hope of success of the project to keep him here as the head of the Orchestra Training-School.

Drchestra Training-School.

Battleboro, N. C., Sept. 17, 1879.—Measts.
Morpan & Allen, 59 John Street, New York City—
Dran Sins: It affords me great pleasure to inform you of the wonderful cure your "Constitution Water" has wrought upon my wife. Her doctor had pronounced her incurable of Bright's disease of the kidneys, but, thanks to you, she is as well to-day as she ever was in her life. She says she is certain if it had not been for your medicine she would have been dead before this time, and truly hopes that all who suffer with Bright's kidney disease will try your "Constitution Water" before they wait too long. Wishing you many happy years, and that your medicine may reach every sufferer, I am, sirs, very respectfully yours, William A. Trevathas.

Ask your druggist for it.

THE RAILBOADS

Western Roads Agree on the In-Bound Foreign Emigrant Business.

Laying of the Last Rail on the Wabash's Chicago Extension.

Barefaced Extortion on East-Bound Live-Stock Rates.

at St. Louis Yesterday.

SEABOARD EMIGRANT BUSINESS. SEABOARD EMIGRANT BUSINESS. A meeting of General Passenger and Ticket Agents was held at the Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of perfecting an arrangement for a more satisfactory system in conducting the seaboard emigrant business. There were present W. P. Johnson, Illinois Central; P. R. Myers, Fort Wayne; W. A. Thrall and W. H. Stennett, Northwestern; C. K. Lord, Wabash; J. R. Wood and D. W. Hitcheock, Burlington; E. St. John and W. A. Strong, Rock Island; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. C. Wentworth, Michigan Central; J. W. Cary, Lake Shore; James Charlton, Alton; James Brown, New York Central; and George H. Daniels, Secretary. Mr. J. R. Wood was called upon to preside, and, after taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to pass upon object of the meeting was to pass upon a memorial, drawn up at a meeting held at St. Louis last week, to be submitted to the trunk lime, through Commissioner Fink, regarding the present system of conducting the scaboard emigrant business, and suggesting radioal changes

therein.

The matter was discussed at great length, and great fault was found with the agreement, especially with that part prohibiting the payment of commissions, rebates, etc. After making a large number of alterations and additions to agree with the views of all concerned it was adopted, and now reads as follows:

Resolved, That the trunk lines be requested, on and after May 1, 1880, to issue no class or form of ticket without a punch limit, except first-class full-rate tickets over our respective lines; that the limit given on all tickets sold at less than full firstform of ticket without a punch limit, except first-class full-rate tickets over our respective lines; that the limit given on all tickets sold at less than full first-class rates shall not exceed twenty-four hours more than the actual schedule time beyond Chicago, Quincy, Hannibal, or St. Louis. That the following are the minimum rates for foreign emigrant business for points west of Chicago, Quincy, Hannibal, and St. Louis, and shall only be used on tickets sold and delivered to passengers at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore-wiz. St. Louis to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph, 85; Fort Scott, \$7.30; Council Bluffs, \$7.45; Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, and Sloux City, \$7.85.

Chicago to Kansas City, I cavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph, \$5.5; Fort Scott, \$9.85; Council Bluffs, \$10.50.

Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul, \$5.25.

Hannibal or Quincy to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph, \$5.70; Fort Scott, \$7; Council Bluffs, \$7.65.

That these rates shall apply not only to the points mentioned, but as a basing rate for all points beyond, except Pacific Coast points. That from all interior points, and for all but the foreign emigrant business as mentioned above, the regular first and second class proportions respectively shall be used.

The following was adopted, subject to the approval of the lines interested:

"We, the undersigned, hereby mutually obligate ourselves and our respective companies that in the event of the lines ticketing seaboard foreign emigrant business, rejecting the propositions we have this day agreed to, we

board emigrant business, that the line so violating shall pay over to the other lines the gross amount they would have received under this agreement. That Mr. Henry W. Gwinner is hereby elected and empowered by all the lines in interest to see that the agreement is carried out literally. That he shall be allowed to inspect all reports and commission vouchers covering this business, or to use any other means for securing the faithful adherence of all the conditions imposed.

The action of yesterday's meeting will now be submitted to the trunk lines with the request to have the agreement carried out. It is not by any means certain that the trunk lines will submit to the proposition, as they have steadfastly

mit to the proposition, as they have steadfastly refused to make concessions hereiofore. They have thus far been getting the cream out of the seaboard emigrant business, and they are not likely to give up a good thing when they once get it. The Western lines, however, have great hopes that Commissioner Fink will succeed in convincing the trunk lines of the justice of their cause, it being stated that Commissioner Fink had promised, when in this city a week or two ago, to use his best efforts to induce the trunk lines to carry out such agreement, and that he was astonished at the forbearance of the Western roads in not demanding such change in the mode of conducting the emigrant business heretofore.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
St. Louis, March 10.—At the adjourned meet ing of the Southwestern Railway Association at the Lindell Hotel to-day the Committee apthe Lindell Hotel to-day the Committee ap-pointed to consider unsettled matters and devise a new plan of organization made a report. Practically, the report of the Committee makes two divisions of the three, as heretofore,—the Chicago, Hannibal, and St. Louis,—substituting therefor two, the Chicago lines, and the St. Louis lines. Hannibal is now classed with St. Louis, because the rates are the same and the amount, which is to be allocated to the amount which is to be allotted to the Hannibal & St. Joe Boad is to be contributed equally by the Chicago and St. Louis lines. The percentages in the Chicago Division and the St. Louis Division the Chicago Division and the St. Louis Division are to be determined by arbitration, and that arbitration is to take place before April 1, and is to be govern in all business from Dec. 1 to July 1. It is further provided that any party dissatisfied with the arbitration must give notice within five days after the announcement of the award, of a desire for further arbitration. Such second arbitration must take place prior lively large times the award arbitration must take place prior lively appearance of the second arbitration must take place prior lively appearance of the second arbitration must take place prior lively appearance of the second arbitration and the second arbitration are th

of the award, of a desire for further arbitration. Such second arbitration must take place prior to July I ensuing. If then the same party is still dissatisfied, it can withdraw from the Association after 30 days notice. The matter is, therefore, fixed until the lat of September, and the next arbitration, if any, would occur Jan. I. 1831. Mr. William B. Strong, Vice-President and General Manager of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and Mr. C. A. Smith, Traffie Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, were selected as arbitrators for the St. Louis Division, they being empowered to select a third man if they desire. For the Chicago Division the following were chosen arbitrators: C. C. Wheeler, Assistant General Superintendent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager Illinois Central Railway, who likewise have power to select a third umpire. It was further decided that it is to be a tonnage pool, and tonnage is to be divided in accordance with the percentages which shall be allotted when determined upon by the arbitrators. The Chicago arbitrators will, prior to April 18, determine what allotment shall be made by the new Wabash line when it gets into Chicago and is ready to de business over its own road, about the 18th of June.

A resolution was adopted that from and after March 10 no road in the Association, should be authorize to make any rates other than thosed announced by the Commissioner, J. W. Midgley. There will be an agent in St. Louis, who will represent all the roads. Mr. Midgley will represent them in Chicago, and Mr. George L. Carman in Kanass City. The roads in the St. Louis Division are the Missouri Facility, the St. Louis and the Chicago Division are the Missouri Facility, the St. Louis who shall the other roads in the Association are counted as the Chicago Division, and the George L. Carman in Kanass City. The roads in the St. Louis who shall the other roads in the Association are counted as the Chicago Division.

The Freight Agents of the Association worked

The Freight Agents of the Association worked pearly all the afternoon to fix the joint rates of transportation over the trunk lines east of St. Louis, but, not completing it, postponed it till the next meeting of the Association, which will occur in Chicago Wednesday, March 31, to which time the Association adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Official private dispatches received on Wall street to-day from St. Louis say that on Tuesday the representatives of the Hannibal & St. Joseph. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Missouri Pacific Companies held a meeting there and formed among themselves a new Southwestern pool. The question of percentage was referred to W. R. Strong, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeks & Santa Fé, it being agreed that h's decision shall date back to Dec. 1, the date of the disruption of the old pool. All three-roads belong to Jay Gould, and this movement is consequently considered a declaration of war on his part against the other members of the old pool; also to indicate Gould's purpose not to pay the \$34,000 due that pool from the Missouri Pacific Company.

CHICAGO & STRAWN COMPLETED. The last rail on the Chicago & Strawn Railroad (Chicago extension of the Wabash) was laid yesterday. Mr. Raiph Plumb drove the last spike in the absence of Mr. George L. Duniap, who was to have performed this important ceremony. A large number of gentlemen interested in the new line were present. Mr. mb made a abort address stating that the case & Strawn Railrond Company was or-lized on the 1st day of July last. At that

ganized on the 1st day of July last. At that time nd right of way had been secured and no location determined upon. "Then it was that capital, inspired by enterprise, called for labor to come forth and form another thread in that network with which railroads have already changed this great State. The ax and the saw were set at shaping each tie, and workmen in furnace, forge, and mill, with the wonder-working machinery of this wonderful see, ceased not day and night until all the materials were ready for the ninety miles of track, and the elegant from bridge which spans the Karikakee, and this day the last rail was laid and the last spite driven. The Chicago & Fadescah (now being incorporated in the Wabash system) at Strawn, and runs in a direct course to Chicago, entering the city over the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad from Seventy-fifth street. The first length is ninety-one miles, and passes through an almost uninterrupted succession of rich lands and collivated farms. The grading masonry, and bridges, both of wood and iron. are first-class, ties mostly oak.

The fact that the live-stock shippers are greatly dissatisfied with the present rates on sattle, hogs, etc., has feretofore been referred.

At the last meeting of the High louist these o. At the last meeting of the High Joints these nen made an effort to induce the railroads to were not heeded, the managers claiming that the charges were reasonable and that they could not afford to do the business for less than the prevaling rates. It is hard to perceive what the railroads consider reasonable charges, when there appears by a circular just issued by Com-missioner Fink to the Western railroad man-agers the astounding disclosure that it costs the roads but 17 cents per 100 pounds to trans-port calls, from Chicage, to New York. port cattle from Chicago to New Tork. The present rate on live stock from Chicago to New Tork is 65 cents per 100 pounds, which leaves a prefit to the roads, according to Mr. Fink's own statement, of 48 cents A profit to the roads, according to Mr Fink's own statement, of 48 cents per 100 pounds, or over two-thirds of the entire charge. But besides this, heavy extra charges are made by the various Stock Yards, which are principally owned and controlled by the railroads. Thus the shippers are made to pay an additional sum of about \$2 per head. At Chicago they are charged \$1 per car for bedding, and all the bedding they get for that amount is a forkful of hay thrown in each car while the train is moving. In New York \$2 is charged for hay fir feeding, but all the feed the cattle get amought to little more than a mouthful. Aside from shis, 40 cents additional charge is made for yarding. In former years the highest live-stock rates yere 30 cents to 35 cents, which, according to Fight's figures, left a profit of about 100 per cent, which was still a greater profit than can be made in any legitimate business enterprise. The claim of the railroads is, that they must have larger profits on live stock han on other business, because there is always a man in charge, furnished by the shippers, who takes care of the cattle and sees to it that they do not suffer, while all other business has to be cared for by the railroads themselves. Under such circumstances it will no longer cause surprise that the earnings of the various trunk lines are far greater this year than in former years, while the amount of business done was far less.

WESTERN INDIANA The trouble between the city and the Chicag & Western Indiana Railroad Company is at las settled, so far as the temporary occupancy of settled, so far as the temporary occupancy of a part of Stewart avenue south of Grove street is concerned. The ordinance granting the Company the right of way into the city provides that they shall run their tracks 100 feet west of Stewart avenue up to the intersection of Grove street, where they can cross over diagonally upon their own property; but this does upon their own property; but not appear to have suited for weeks they have been get permission to run along the avenue and cross it, to the damage of adjacent property, it is alleged. They have had several conferences on the subject with Commissioner Waller, but he took the position that he could not allow them any privileges they did not have by ordinance. They asked him for temporary use of the avenue, agreeing to give bond to remove the tracks in four months, but he was still obdurate. Finally, the matter was taken to the Mayor and the Law Department, and after some delay what the raliroad asked for has been granted, and the Company is now said to be in full occupancy of the street. The property-owners are rebelling, of course, but the concessions made to the city by the railroad seem to satisfy his Honor, and all is peace. He promises, however, to see that the tracks are removed at the end of four months, by which time the railroad expects to have gotten possession of some property in the vicinity, which will make their inlet easy and all they desire.

UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

New York, March 10.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company to-day elected the following Directors: Sidney Dillon, David Dows, T. T. Eckert, Jay Gould, Solomon Humphreys, and Russell Sage, New York; Elisha Atkins, Frederick L. Ames, Esra H. Parker, and F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; Carlos S. Greefey, St. Louis: William L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; and John Snarpe, Salt Lake City.

The annual report shows the operations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, were: Gross earnings, 313,201,077; operating expenses, including taxes, \$5,475,506; surplus earnings, \$7,725,574, which, with the interest collected on the investment securities, makes a total of \$8,143,588.

The disbursements for interest on bonds, dividends, and bonds purchased for the Sinking Funds deducted \$6,852,427 from the earnings, leaving a surplus of \$1,190,161 for future use. The funded debt of the Company at the end of the year was \$50,495,000. Compared with last year the increase in earnings was \$79,805, and \$88,917 was added to the operating expenses. The passenger earnings for 1878 and 1879compare as follows: 1878, \$3,190,309; 1879, \$3,207,909; Increase, \$17,540, Freight earnings, 1878, \$7,405,634; 1879, \$7,424,516; increase, \$18,882. UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The first-mortgrage bondholders of the old Connecticut Valley
Railroad, who foreclosed some time since, and
were incorporated by the Legislature under the
title of the Hartford & Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, organized here to-day, and
elected as the Board of Directors, Chester W.
Chapin of Springfield, Daniel C. Spencer of Saybrook, and T. M. Allyn, Charles Thillyler, Richard D. Hubbard, Henry Kellogg, Charles M.
Beach, and Franklin Chamberlin, of Hartford.
The election of officers was postponed. The
road runs from Saybrook, at the mouth of the
Connecticut, northward to Hartford, and has
connecticut, northward to Hartford, and has
connecticut, the wadministration reports that it
is paying. The capital stock will be fixed at
\$800,000. COMPANY ORGANIZED.

ANNUAL MEETING. ANNUAL MEETING.

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway Company was held here to-day. President Chamberlain's report shows the earnings to have been \$446,740; expenses \$284,430; net estraings, \$162,319. The following full Board of Directors was reflected: Selah Chamberlain's, W. S. Streator, Amass Stone, James Muson, and R. P. Myers, of Cleveland; E. P. Hodes and W. W. Halloway, of Bridgeport, O.: Clement Russell, of Massillon; and H. B. Perkins, of Warren.

INCORPORATED. INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDLANAPOLIS, March 10.—Articles of incorporation of the Evansville & Peoria Road were filed this morning. Capital stock, \$1,000,00. The Directors are G. R. Coblie, J. P. Robinson, J. B. Coles, H. S. Morrill, J. D. Reitz, and R. E. Reed. The line of the road is from Evansville to Grayville, White County, Ill., where it becomes a part of the Peoria & Decatur Railroad.

PROMOTED. PROMOTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Lours, Mo., March 10.—Neron C. Phillips, Illinois Director of the American Union Telegraph Company, and for six years private secretary to the Wabash Superintendent at Springfield, has been promoted to the position of private secretary to C. H. Chappell, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago & Alton. Mr. Phillips accepts the latter place simply because it brings him an increase of salary.

File off your corns with the "Jap File." It will surely cure and end pa

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

ature, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, rising, preceded by falling, barometer, easterly colder north to west winds, cloudy weather, with snow, followed by clearing weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, owest winds, clear or fair weather, preceded in the first district by occasional light snow Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee.

Tonka Beans.

The Tonka bean is largely used as a substitute for Vanilla. "It is usually covered with a crystalline efficience of coumarin. Given to dors in doses of from seven to ten grains, this substance produced great and even fatal depression; and in man, in the dose of from thirty to sixty grains, it occasioned nausen, giddiness, depression, vomiting, and drowsiness."

The above in quotation is copied from the National Dispensatory, edited by Stille and Maisch. Burnett's Extract Vanilla is warranted to be free from the nausenting substitute, and is presented from selected Vanilla beans only.

Eminent Dr. Wm. F. Steuart, Balti-more, writes: "I confidently recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef for consumption, debility, weakness, chlorosis, etc. I have tested it with universal success."

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL. The Great German Remedy.

> ENTHUSIASTICALLY INDORSED BY The Trade. THE PRESS.

THE PEOPLE. The Chicago Tribune, in an article embodying the high praise prominent people of that city bestow upon the St. Jacobs Oil, says:

the St. Jacobs Oil, says:

"Taking in view the number of testimonials in support of the effects of St. Jacobs Oil and the high character of those supplying them, the inference is irresistible that this remedy is the most remarkable for such diseases as have been mentioned in the above interviews that has yet been discovered; and, considering their value as a guide and suggestion to suffering humanity, there is nothing unmercantile or unprofessional in advertising the article. The above ought to commend it to the confidence of all our citizens."

ST. JACOBS OIL. Sold by druggists at SO CENTS a bottle. Directions in eleven languages.

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT

Ask Your Grocer For It! PARIS AND LONDON. NEW YORK DEPOT, SE GREENWICH-ST. FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH, CRICAGO. PARTNERS WANTED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Spring Hosiery!"

Our foreign purchases now arriving comprise the

"Latest Fashion in Hose And the choicest productions European manufactures. Rare "Novelties" in Brodequins, embroidered in all colors, cable

stitch, all shades.

Persian styles Turkish Sandals, Marlboro' Plaids.

Silk Hose,

In "Gendarme," "Old Gold," and other new colorings. Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, and Fancy Cotton Hose in every desir-

able style. "Mourning Hosiery." New and Stylish Hoslery for Children, And the Best Selection of

Men's Fancy Half Hose We have ever imported. Infants' Lace Socks

And Pure Silk 3-4 Hose. Our orders for Hosiery having been placed before the recent large advance, we are enabled to offer

them at our usual Reasonable Prices.

Always in quick receipt of New Styles as they appear abroad. State and Washington-sts. AGENTS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

BROWNS

A TOWER OF STRENGTE. **BROWN'S** Purely Vegetable & All-Healing. **BROWN'S** DENTIFRICE WORLD-PARED Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

VERMIFUGE Household Panacea For Destroying Worms.

HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain.

Son and other pure a valuable ingredients, this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFICE yet offered to the public. It hardens the Guns, kills animal and vegetable parasites, president the Breath, sales the Teeth glisten with BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL we appeal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD FANACIA of risk. When once introduced, it will prove to be LITDIS-PANACIA of the PANACIAL He other preparation so quickly walnut the property of the Panacea in a fumbler of hot water, is westened, if preferred, taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and BREAK UP CHILLS 398 COLIDS.

For Stokness at the Stounach, Neuross or Sas Stokness, Indigention, and Colin, it will

or to be formed, Names or tes Stokesse, Indigention, and Colie St will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLAST/LEGYZES.

Leave A a wild etimalant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or opirits. It will easy Chills and Fever, Summer Compilaints, Euryan, Cramps, or any Distress in the Stde, Rack, Stommon, or Servele, not excepting Choices.

WHE ALSO IN THE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREFARATION.

Small Bottles, 250.; large, 500. Solid by all Druggis

Money Working Tighter-Specu-

lations as to the Future.

Governments Steady-Foreign Exhange Firm-Local Finances.

see Markets Moderately Active and Demand.

till Berrous-The Deal Between Chicago and Milwankee.

FINANCIAL.

chs were duli and not strong, but with no of special weakness till near the close. It a raid by the bears ran prices down rapid-losing quotations were in almost all cases west of the day, and nearly everything on at showed a decline, which in many cases

the greatest weakness was exhibited by Nash-The greatest weakness was exhibited by Nashille & Chattanooga, which dropped 8, to 112, aftreciling at 119 and 111. Ohio & Mississippi sold
4 41441%@37%, and closed at the last figure,
ith a loss of 4%; the preferred gave way 1%, to
5. Pacific Mall sold down steadily from 57% to
4%, a decline of 3%. Houston & Texas was
ucted at 91691%@57%, and the lowest quotation
ras the final one, showing a loss of
%. In the coal stocks, Delaware & Hudca was the only one that beld its
wn. It sold as high as 85%, and closed, as on
uceday, at 8%; Lackawanna lost 1%, to 92%;
cresp Central 2%, to 87; and Reading 1%, to 70,
rie was aharply attacked, and forced down from
1% to 44%, a decline of 3%. This stock has
sected 4% from the highest price of this year,
1%, which it reached last February, and is 4%
over than it was last November. The precerted from its exposed position in the struggle
otween Gould and Vanderbilt. Its decline for
the day was 1%, to 111%, after sales at 112% and
10%. Atlantic & Pacific was down 1%, to 46. It
a good illustration of the contrarities of the
took market that the maintenance of the
outhwestern pool should have been followed
y the break which it was expected its rupture
rould produce. St. Joe went off %, to 38%; the
preferred 1%, to 72%; Wabush %, to 44%, and the
referred 1%, to 72%; Wabush %, to 44%, and the
referred 1%, to 72%; Wabush %, to 44%, and the
referred 1%, to 68%.

preferred 1%, to 52%; Wabash 16, to 44%, and the preferred 18, to 52%; Wabash 16, to 44%, and the preferred 18, to 52%; Lake Shore 5, to 109%; Northwest 1, to 52%; Lake Shore 5, to 109%; Northwest 1, to 52%; Et Paul 11%, to 50%; the preferred 5, to 100%; Illinois Central 18, to 101%; Louisville & Nashville 1%, to 158%; Union Pacific 13, to 52%; Iron Mountain 2, to 65%; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 2, to 17; Canada Southern 18, to 55; San Francisco preferred 16, to 50%; Northern Pacific 13, to 32%; the preferred 18, to 56; Lake Erie & Western 18, to 34%; Mobile & Ohio 1%, to 25%; St. Louis & New Orleans 16, to 42; Chesapeake & Ohio 18, to 25%; St.

Louis & New Orleans %, to 42; Chesapeake & Ohio %, to 23%.

The only active stocks that made advances were Sloux City estamon %, to 43%; San Francisco common %, to 63%; San Francisco common

the close. The Erie issues were in brisk demand, selling up to 119 for consolidated gold 7s, 92% for consolidated seconds, and to 87 for funded fa. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts series B advanced to 71, and currency is to 46%, on large transactions; the former, however, closed at 70%, and the latter at 45%. Kansas & Toras firsts rose to 102%, and seconds to 68; the latter afterward declined to 68, and closed at 66%. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced steadily from 67 to 59%, closing at 59. Ohio Central incomes rose from 26 to 57%; and from Mountain first preferred incomes from 22% to 94. The Elevated Railroad first mortgages were in brisk demand, and sold up to 112% for New York and to 103% for Metropolitan.

Government bonds were fairly active. The Ales were 35 bid and 16 asked; the 4s 106% and 166%; the 4%s 107% and 108; the 5s 103% and 106%; the 4%s 107% and 108; the 5s 103% and 105%.

Foreign exchange was steady, with a light supply of bills. The posted rates for sterling were 484% and 487%, and in Chicago 484%. Posted rates for francs were 518% and 515; and commercial francs were 518% and 515; and commercial francs were 518% and 515; and commercial francs were 518% and 600 a

467%. Sterling grain bills were 482%. Posted rates for francs were 518% and 515; and commercial francs were 524%@523%. Posted marks were 95 and 95%, and commercial marks at 94@94%. In giving the figures of our foreign trade, the New York Tribans corrects the prevalent error that the aggregate imports of the country now exceed its exports. It is forgotten that the proportion of imports received at New York is larger by far than the proportion of exports shipped from this port; in January, 7.4.4 per cent of the entire imports were received here, while only 37.7 per cent of the exports went from here. At New York the excess of imports in January was \$15,000,000, but at all the ports the excess of exports was \$13,000,000. The fact that the exports of specie from New York amounted to over \$1,000,000 last week, however, is noticed with special interest, because the rate of exchange has for some time been tending toward the shipping point, and because the reserves of the banks are sinking.

Chicago bank clearings were \$4,300,000. Business was dull. Loans were 9@8 per cent. Country orders for currency were light, and New York schange sold between banks at \$2,050c per \$1,000 discount.

Chicago 7a of 1895 were sold between dealers.

York exchange sold between banks at 25@30c per \$1,000 discount.

Chicago 7a of 1895 were sold between dealers at 116%; West Chicago 5s were sold at 105; and \$10,000 Chicago & Northwestern 6s at 105.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Chicago & Silver Cliff, 500 at 17%; Shemandoah common, 400 at 77%; 100 at 30, 500 at 35; Eeviathan, 200 at 5@7½; 700 Chicago & Silver Cliff, 17%; 200 Chicago & Silver Cliff, 15 and 17%; 100 Shemandoah common, 70; 500 Shemandoah common, 80; 500 Shemandoah preferred, \$1.25.

The following quotations were made:

MORNING CALL.

Bid. Asked.

Best & Belcher.

100 50 Shemandoah 50.75; 100 50.75

NING CALL

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\$10 00 #9.75

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\$2.00 Nevada... sierra Nevada.

Jimon Consolidated.
Boston Consolidated.
Consolidated Petitics.

Little Pittsburg.

Central Arizona.

Cook County 5s.

Kil. & St. P. Dax. Div.

C. W. D. R. R.

Pincaro City R. R.

Prader's liu. Co.

kamber of Commerce.

Exposition. AFTERNOON CALL. Asked. 110:75 2.90 4.00 10 35.00 1.25

the anthractic coal trade has not, according the Engineering and Mining Journal, had a see encouraging look for many years than it as now. If the present arrangement for curling the production is kept up until April 1 it the belief that the trade will be in perfect addition to take care of itself. There is a gree of harmony now existing among the reral managers that is perfectly marvelous to that has been watching their actions for reral years past, and so long as the efforts to make the trade are in moderation there does t seem any likelihood of disturbance; but me radical action is likely to bring discord as some quarter. However, if this harmony its thirty or sixty days longer, there need be no are for this year. The Philadelphia Ledger ye the demand for coal is on the increase, and

prices steadily advance. The chief stimulus, however, we are inclined to believe, is from the general improvement of all kinds of business, and especially from the revival of the manufacturing industries, and notably the manufacture of and demand for iron.

Both Receiver Lathrop, of the Jersey Central, and President Gowen, of the Reading, deny that the latter Company is to lease the Central. Cotton opened at 13.45c for April, and 13.71c for May, and closed easy at 13.55c and 13.57c.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that how the army of brokers and brokers' clerks manage to get a living income out of the business at present is a problem not easily solved.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. COMMERCIAL FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.

New York. 8 La Salle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exch. ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. ASA P. POTTER, Prest. J. J. EDDY, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from Banks and Bankers solicited.
Satisfactory Business Paper disco ondence invited.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO HAS FOR SALE.

SHOWN 5 PER CENT BOXDS.

ISSUED BY TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
At 105 and interest.

In addition to a general line of other securities.

Dist. Columbia 3.55 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Govrament, for sale at 1856.

MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT BONDS, due in 1908.
INVESTMENT BONDS OF ALL KINDS. CHARLES HENROTIK

108 Washington-st. TRASK & FRANCIS, Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Com-sion and Carried on Margina, Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

100 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. BANKERS, and Dealers in GOVERNMENTS, and 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent County, Municipal, and School Bonds. Municipal, and School Bonds.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Great Britain and the Continent—TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, March 10.—To-day's market was attended with much excitement and irregularity. At the opening a drive was made at Pacific Mail, carrying it down 4 per cent. The bear party planned an attack on the list, taking advantage of the uncertainty annual seconds. antage of the uncertainty caused by the reso-tion for an investigation of the Pacific Mail ompact offered in the Senate yesterday and by the publication of the New Jersey statement showing only \$1,400,000 net earnings for 1879 to apply on the capital and bonded debt, amount-ing to \$61,000,000. Moreover, this is the day for bond purchases by the Government, and Gould had brokers ready to attack the whole list. After and prokers ready to attack the whole list. After two hours of irregular trading a raid was suddenly made, under which prices fell off very sharply. They rallied afterwards, when the suspense as to the Government's action was ended by the announcement that the Treasury had ordered the purchase of \$2,000,000 bonds. The bull oper-ators had expected a heavier purchase, but they

stiffened the market when the actual result was known. Afterwards a decline again set in, and continued till the close, the market ending weak. With reference to Facific Mail, sonator failey's with reference to Facific Mail, sonator failey's with reference to Facific Mail, sonator failey's the news came only after yetercary's close, it has the look of a stock-jobbing operation. There is nothing in the law that warrants the supposition that the compact with the Pagine Mail can be interfered with, and as Keene is able to take care of all his stock, and the property of t

ort Wayne STATE OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Your, March 10.—In its weekly review the Public says: "The first week of March has been surpassed in magnitude of payments through the clearing-houses only by one week in many years. During the week ending Nov. 22, 1879, the exchanges exceeded \$1,301,000,000, but only \$258,100,000, was the aggregate outside of New York, and the exchanges here, after deducting double the value of stocks sold, amounted to only \$58,123,988. Last week the aggregate was \$1,160,000,000; the aggregate outside this city, \$234,000,000, and the amount at New York after deducting double the value of stocks sold was \$484,000,000. The reports in comparison with those of the corresponding week last year show gains of \$1.5 per cent at Providence, 7.8.5 per cent at New York, 69.2 per cent at Chicago, 60.5 per cent at Kansas City, 60.5 per cent at New Haven, and over 40 per cent at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, while only one city, San Francisco, reports a decline. The following shows the amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending Feb. 28, and at all other cities for the week ending March 6:

\$ 85.014.05 6.442.09 5.442.09 5.452.09 5.452.09 5.454.79 5.45.25 11.646.29 11.667.20 11.667.20 5.602.27 5.602.27 5.602.27 5.604.20 5.2115.10 1.507.77 1.507.

Total. 21,57,34,02 201,341,367 281,375 2013342 W 38.7 Since March 1, 1579, the advance in average prices certainly has been less than 25 per cent, and only New Orleans, Louisville, and Lowell report a smaller ratio of increase in exchanges. Putting San Francisco aside, because the peculiar condition of business in California at this time renders returns from there valueless as indications of the activity of industry and trade in the country, we have exchanges at the seventeen cities outside of New York, amounting to \$255,500,000, against \$178,864,120 for the correing week last year,—a gain of 443 per cent. This indicates an increase of not far from 20 per cent in the quantities of products exchanged. The wonderful activity of business in nearly every part of the country goes far to account for the unusual demand for currency, which has drawn down the reserves of the New York banks so rapidly. But it suggests the question, how long speculation in the great staples of commerce and in stocks and bonds can continue without causing serious disturbance.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribust.

Boston, March 10.—In the stock market today, railroad shares were variable, the changes,
however, being generally important. Atchison
declined 2%, to 140; Chicago, Burlington &
Quincy %, to 143%; Fort Scott & Guif %,
to 52%; Southern Kansas & Western 2, to
3; Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota
advanced %; Philadelphia, Whinington & Baltimore %, to 71%; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred %, to 50; Wisconsin Valley preferred 3, to 78; Atchison & Nebraska 1, to 78. more ½, to 71½; Marquette, Houghton & Onto-nagon preferred ½, to 50; Wisconsin Valley pre-ferred 3, to 78; Atchison & Nebraska 1, to 79. Others at previous prices. In bonds Atchison 7s guaranteed declined ½; Burlington & Missouri and Iowa land-grant sold at 114½; Wisconsin Central firsts sold at 62. Others as before. In land stocks Maverick advanced ½; Water-Power declined ½. Others as before.

POREIGN.
LONDON, March 10.—Consols, 97 13-16; account, 98. American securities—New 5s, 1054; 4½s, 110½; 4s, 100½; Illinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 53½; Erie, 47½; seconds, 94; Reading, Paris, March 10.—Rentes, 82f 821/40.

MINING STOCKS.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., March 10.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. 54 Independence. 14
Alta. 74 Consolidated Pacific. 15
Belcher. 96 Mammoth 17
Best & Belcher. 10 Belle Isle. 11
Best & Belcher. 10 Belle Isle. 12
Bullion 45 Tiosn. 23
California 75 New Bonanza. 7-18
Consolidated Virginia 75 Noonday. 3
Crown Point. 35 New Bonanza. 1-18
Crown Point. 35 New Bonanza. 1-18
Eureka Consolidated. 154 Bechtel. 15
Eureka Consolidated. 154 Boston Consolidated. 154
Eureka Consolidated. 154 Boston Consolidated. 154
Eureka Consolidated. 154 Boston Consolidated. 154
Eureka Consolidated. 154
Eureka Consolidated. 154
Eureka Consolidated. 154
Back Hawk. 3-18
Justice. 158
South Balwer. 184
South Ba

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 10:
CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams at, n w cor Morgan, a f. 50x150 ft, improved, dated March 3 (Messer C. Dean to Caroline Bishop).

West Indiana st. 77 ft e of Hoyne av. st. 3xx20 ft. dated March 10 (E. and J. H. McVey to J. 100 ft. dated March 10 (E. and J. H. McVey to J. 100 ft. dated March 10 (E. and J. H. McVey to J. 100 ft. dated Feb. d. John Patton to John Cooks. dated Feb. d. John Patton to John Cooks. dated Feb. d. John Patton to John Local. dated Feb. d. John Patton to John Local. dated Feb. d. John Patton to John Local. dated July 2, 187 (Markaret Adams to Mary Adams) Winchester st. file ft a of Monree, e f. 3k125 ft. dated July 2, 187 (Markaret Adams to Mary Adams) Winchester st. file ft a of Monree, e f. 3k125 ft. dated March 10 (Robert M. Eddy to F. G. Cobb) Augusta st. 85 ft e of Hoit, n f. 2k127 ft -10 ft, improved, dated March 4 (Carl Meister to Auguste Toll).

South Water st. a e cer of Dearborn, n f. 20x30 ft. dated March 5 (State of Fram Bins to John D. Jennings).

Burling st, eet Belden and Webster avs. w f. 215x125 ft. improved, dated March 5 (Joel D. Harvey to James M. Bipley).

Burling st, adjoining the above, w f. 215x125 ft. improved, dated March 5 (Stame to same).

North La Saile st. 80 ft a of Grant, w f. 455x125 ft. improved, dated March 5 (Stame to same).

North La Saile st. 80 ft a of Grant, w f. 455x125 ft. with other property dated Jan. 21 (Angustin Gauer to Emil R. Hasse).

Coventry st. 25 ft s of wolknasia av. e f. 50 ft a alley dated March 5 (Levi Palne to George Kennedy).

Leavitt st. 1254 ft n of Evergreen av. w f. 24x 150 ft. dated March 5 (German Savings Bank to Samuel Despres.)

Leavitt s. 124 March 9 German Savings Bank
130 ft. dated March 9 German Savings Bank
10 Samuel Despres.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.

Emerald at, 355 ft. s of Forty-fifth. s f. 2x:1156
ft. dated July 1, 1879 (South Chicago Land &
Building Company to James Lynch.

South Desrborn st. 176 ft. s of Fifty-sinth, w f.
10x30 ft. dated Feb. 16 (Henry Berdel to
Ernest Jaseer).

Wentworth av, n w cor of Fifty-sighth st. e f.
of entire Block M dated March 16 (William
D. Scopes to Henry P. Merriman).

Lot f. in Hurford's part of Block 2 in Pryor's
part n 5 of railroad in n e f. Section 4, 33, 14,
dated March 6 (S. R. Hurford to James
O'Mealey).

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 439 bu rye, 10,437 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars winter wheat, 4 cars mixed, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (49 wheat); 206 cars No. 2 corn, 75 cars high mixed, 4 cars new mixed, 5 cars rejected (294 corn); 28 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (45 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra do. Total, 400 cars, or 197,000

cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (45 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra do. Total, 400 cars, or 197,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,675 bu wheat, 57,390 bu corn, 8,340 bu oats, 2,626 bu rye, 1,888 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were more nearly uniform yesterday, with rather less doing. All were somewhat firmer early, then fell off, and reacted towards the close, being firm in the afternoon. Wheat led the way as usual. A reaction was expected after the recent break, and the markets opened higher, but fell off when the foreign advices quoted a decline. The chief point in the day's trading was developed in the afternoon; it was reported that a great deal of March wheat is short here against as much long in Milwaukee. The expected result is a squeeze here. The shorts could bring the wheat here from Milwaukee for about 3c if they could find storage room, but, the clevators being all full, they can only fill by buying of the longs here. Corn was in very good demand for shipment, and meats were decidedly better, while the feeling in lard was generally a steady me. Mess pork closed 15c higher, at \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$0.7.25 for May. Short ribs closed at \$3.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$0.7.25 for May. Short ribs closed 1c higher, at \$1.19\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April and \$1.20\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Corn closed steady, at \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$3.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$6.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$5.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) and \$1.20\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Corn closed steady, at \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$6.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$6.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$6.00\(\frac{1} SI-19% for April and \$1.20% for May. Corn closed steady, at 25% of or March and 40c asked for May. Oats closed steady, at 25% 25% of or May and at 31@31% of or regular No. 2. Rye was 1c lower, closing at 73c for fresh No. 2, and at 71c for March. Barley was easy, closing at 75c cash, No. 2, and 50@51c for April. Hogs were stronger, advancing 5@10c. Light sold at \$4.10@4.40 and

advancing 5@10c. Light sold at \$4.10@4.40 and heavy at \$4.15@4.75. Cattle were firmer, with sales at \$2.50@5.35.

Dry goods were active and strong, both cotton and woolen textiles continuing to show an advancing tendency. There was a fair demand for staple and fancy groceries, and a pretty steady set of prices. No changes were apparent in the market for dairy products. Dried fruits were in moderate request at Tuesday's figures. Fish remain firm. In the oil market no changes were noted. Pig-iron was quiet and unchanged. Coal remained dull.

noted. Fig.-iron was quiet and unchanged. Coal remained dull.

Lumber continues to meet with a good demand. No change in prices is reported, though it is understood that some of the dealers who intend to change the location of their yards this spring shade the published quotations occasionally. Some of the lumber ports are open, but ally. Some of the lumber ports are open, but the receipts are not expected to amount to much for some weeks yet. The wool market was firm, the Western demand being good and the supply limited. Broom-corn was quiet and steady. Seeds were steady at the close and quiet, except timothy, which sold rather freely. Hides were in good request and strong. The street was poor-ly stocked with poultry, and fine lots were quick-ly picked up by the local trade. Eggs were act-ive at easier prices.

ly picked up by the live at easier prices.

Lake freights were quoted yesterday at 7c, which was refused for two cargoes for steamers. It was rumored that 6% was bid for sail craft, but carriers held firmly at 7c, saying there are few vessels left to load, and they are in no hurry

Wheat, qrs. 150,000e183,000 183,000e220,000 Corn, qrs. 150,000e183,000 213,000e220,000 The inspection rules provide that No. 2 spring wheat "shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality," while No. 3 "shall include all inferior, shrunken, or dirty spring wheat, weighing not less than 53 lbs to the measured bushel." The rules do not provide that No. 3 shall be sound, though they are generally so interpreted. The rules seem to have been so construed for a few years past as to gradually push No. 2 wheat and corn and barley into the place once occupied by No. 1. As a consequence, we have now in store only 22,230 bu No. 1 wheat of all kinds here out of the magnificent crop of 1879, though no sale of a car-lot of No. 1 has been reported for several months. The No. 2 is piled up here to be speculated on, while millers use the No. 3 till that grade is exhausted, and they then, and only then, fall back on what use the No. 3 till that grade is exhausted, and they then, and only then, fall back on what is supposed to be the standard, working grade of wheat. Then again, we have 513 bu No. corn and 5,634 bu No. 1 rye in store. Total, 28,077 bu of No. 1 grain of all kinds, out of a total of 18,397,926 bu in store and afloat last Sunday, or one and a half bushels in every 1,000. Such a distribution is simply farcical. It may be said that a parcel of No. 1 grain is mixed down one grade in the country pecause there is

86.40 \$3.85 \$6.25 \$6.50 6.00 4.05 6.55 6.70 6.00 4.00 6.55 6.70 6.00 4.10 6.00 6.75 6.725 4.15 6.70 6.85 Short ribs, seller April, closed at 8.4964.55. Long clears quoted at 85.15 loose and 85.5 boxed; Cumberlands, 65.67 boxed; long cut harm, 55.685.6; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 86.556 for 17.1615 average; green hams, same average, 65.665; do seller April, 65.655; erreen shoulders, 35.656; do seller April, 65.655; erreen shoulders, 35.656; for short clears, 96.556 for fabor ribs, 35.655; for short clears, 96.556 for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 86.566 for white, 55.655; for cond yellow, and 45.655; for brown; country do was quoted at 55.655; c for white, 45.655; c for quoted at apole for white, she for yellow, and the for brown.

BEEF-Was quiet at \$1,000.50 for hums.

TALLOW-Was quoted at \$5,000.50 for city, \$56 for No. 1 country, and \$5 for No. 2 do, with sale of 300 bris choice city at \$56.

BREADSTUFFS.

KLOUR—Was dull, though a little more was done, one lot of 1,000 bags being taken up for shipment, besides the usual light local trade. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters on private terms; 250 bris double extras, mostly at 55.56.50; and 350 bris extras at 55.50. Total, 1,770 bris. Export extras were quoted at 55.00.25 in sacks, and double extras do at 55.25.75. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at 513.75; 2 cars middlings at \$14.00.915.00; 1 car shorts at \$13.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.75.914.00 per ton on track. BREADSTUFFS.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at \$13.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.75. Coarse c

were quiet. April closing at 315c. and June at 35c.
35c. Regular No. 2 cats were quoted at 316315c.
The receipts were liberal, and sold slowly by sample,
common grades being duil. The shipping demand
was smaller. Cash sales were reported of 11,500 bu
by sample at 35c/35c on track, and 16,300 bu at 35c
35c free on board. Total, 23,700 bu.
HYE—Was dull and 16415c fower. Futures were offered at 71c for March or April, but there was no demand. Fresh No. 2 dectined to 73c. Cash sales were
reported of 300 bu glit-edged No. 2 at 75c; 1,200 bu by
sample at 145/675c on track; had 400 bu at 77c free on
board. Total, 2,000 bu.
BARLEV—Was slow at former prices. A round lot
of regular No. 2 was sold to fill an outside order at 75c,
and April at 35c. Other grades were lifeless. Extra 3 was quoted at 33c.05c, according to location and
date of receipts, and April at 35c.35c according to
location and
date of receipts, and April at 35c.35c according to
location and
date of receipts and April at 35c.35c according to
location and
date of receipts and April at 35c.35c according to
location and
face of the sample at 35c.75c on
reported some inquiry. Cash sales were reported of
4,000 bu No. 2 in N. W. at 15c; 503 bu No. 3 in N. W.
(gill-edged) at 55c; 4.50 bu No. 3 in N. W.
(gill-edged) at 55c; 4.50 bu No. 3 in N. W.
(gill-edged) at 55c; 4.50 bu No. 3 in N. W.
(gill-edged) at 55c; 4.50 bu No. 3 in N. W.

Defroit, reported years, as the produce movement respect from New York years of the ported from New York yea

Ados, out of a floor last Sun-in in every 1,00.

in every 1,00.

in every 1,00.

if grain is mixed or because there is a bree. There may no reason why out a sun of the measure of the major of the measure of the measu

the ruling prices:

Dates.
Figs, layers
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes, new
Raisins, layers.
Raisins, London layers.
Apples, Southern.
Peaches, aupared, halves
Raspberries.
Blickberries.
Pitted therries.
NUTS.

Choice corn or sugar.

Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap,
Choice New Orienns molasser
Frime do. South France
HIDES—Were in demand and firm, stock is grubby or damaged, but it sells re sound hides are scarce;
Green-cured hides, light, \$\mathbb{P}\$

Jean-ged hides.
Calf, \$\mathbb{P}\$

Dry-salted, \$\mathbb{P}\$

Dry-salted, \$\mathbb{P}\$

Dry-salted, \$\mathbb{P}\$

Dry-silted.

Bry ma.

Sheep pelis. wool estimated

LUMBER—Continues in good demand. Sevel
ers are preparing to move, and it is understood
them are shading the price—list, being desirou
ducing their stock as much as possible before
make the change:
First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch.

First and second, 14(61)4 inch.

Thirst and second.

| Modium | 18625 | Modi

peer, law chromases of musion, and life deemed how American refrigerator beef is quoted in Liverpool and London at ed.

SERRY—Receipts for two days, 5,500; market em. and in favor of the selling interest, with quiet trademand in favor of the selling interest, with quiet trademand in favor of the selling interest, with quiet trademand for extra for common to prime sheep and 5,10047 for extra for the common to prime sheep and 5,10047 for extra for two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, at 57,00 per two car-loads of Missouri sheep, 107 be, and 107 be, a

BUFFALO, March III.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; manket strong and higher; demand good; good to choles
steers, \$4.75645.39; fair to medium, \$4.20445; flood
butchers', \$4.6564.15; stockers and feeders, \$4.6664.55;
common light, \$2.55; all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,300; market fairly
active and a shade higher; fair to good western
abeep, \$4.7564.55; cholee fanor, \$4.366.65; fair to
hotice Western lambs, \$4.067.00; best grades the
posed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 5.555; market easier, but best
grades disposed of; hork weights, good to choice,
\$4.564.55; fair, \$4.0; medium and heavy,
\$4.564.55; fair, \$4.0; medium and heavy,
\$4.564.55; fair, \$4.00; medium and heavy,
\$5.564.55; fair, \$4.00; medium and heavy,
\$5.565.55; fair, \$4.00; medium an Hogs-Upchanged and fairly active; Yorkers to Baltimodes, \$4.10:04.20; packing, \$4.00:24.25; butchers to fancy \$4.20:24.50; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments 1,700 head.
SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; sales at \$1,500.00
receipts, 2,600; shipments, 500. KANSAS CITY.

BAST LIBERTY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—CATTLE—The PriceCurrent reports receipts, 48; shipments, 36; firminative shippers, 87:584-17; native stockers and featers, \$1,0084.85; native cows, \$2,2084.35; Colorados, R.

63,20; Texas, \$2,3024.75,

H068—Receipts, 1,78; shipments, 50; steady and
firm; choice heavy, \$1,1064.15; light shipping and
mixed packing, \$3,7564.00. CINCINNATI, March 18.—Hogs—Active and crus common, \$1.2564.20; hight, \$1.2564.65; packing, a march 19. Hogs—Active and crus 4.50; butebers, \$4.5564.55. Heceipts, \$4.00; shipmans INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—Hogs—Dull and lowers 5.35(4.0); receipts, 3.700; shipments, 1,200 BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago TyGuna.

Liverpool, March 10—11:20 a. m.—Flours—No. 1.

18s; No. 2, 10s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s;

spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 3d;

No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—Nos. No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—Nes, No. 1, 5s 9d.

Phovisions—Pork, 57s 6d. Land, 35s 3d.

Liverroot, March 10—Evening.—Corrow—Dull as 77-10674/d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and arport, 1,000; American, 4,500.

Phovisions—Beef—Prime mess, 7s. American

PROVISIONS—BOSI-Frime mess, TR. Americand, Se. 6d.

CHEESE—Pine American, 70s.

BPIRITS TURPENTINS—dis.

LONDON, March 16.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 50s.

BPIRITS TURPENTINE—Goods 6d. ANTWERP, March 10.-PETROLEUM-1841

of Trade:
LIVERPOOK. March 10—11:30 a. m.—Flour. Matha.
Wheat—Winter, Ils@11s 76; spring, ibs logilis; white
10s 66:611s 26; cloth Ils@11s 76. New corn. is 26.
LIVERPOOL. March 10.—Wheat quiet; little descript
to buy; red winter, ils.56; No. 2 spring, ils; No. 2 de,
18 5d. Corn firmer at 5s 6d. Cargoes off constwheat rather winter, ils.56; No. 2 spring, ils. No. 2 de,
Wheat rather winter, ils.56; No. 2 spring, ils.
Wheat and Arrived—Whoat dull and called
last demand. Arrived—Whoat dull and called
last corn stands. To acrived—Whoat dull and called

NEW YORK.

KANS.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extra medium, \$6.00; good, \$5.35; choice, \$6.35; fancy, \$6.075; f PHILADELPHIA.

LOUIS VILLE. March 10. FLOUIS-Steady and us GRAIN-Wheat higher No. 2 white, 38-40c; do No. 2 white, 38-40c; dear Harrisons-Fork firm; prime steam, 74c. 44c; clear Hb, Nicosan shoulders, 45-c; clear Hb, Sugar-cured, 96-100cc.

WHISKY-Lower at EL

Special Dispatch i
KANSAS CITY, March I
Poports; Wheat-Receip
bu; weaker: No. 2 cash,
81,05%; March, Fl.05%; C
ments, 65,055 bu; weaker

DE DETROIT, March 10.—I GRAIN—Wheat firm: 61.554; March, 81.254; M. Ing. No. 1, monthal, RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,0 SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8

No. 1 hard spring offered for new No. 2 on to at 420 on track. Bye no INDIANAPOLIS, Maro No. 2 rod, \$1.296@1.94. firmer at 34@36c.

OS Oswego, March 10 sleady; Western mixed DRX NEW YORK, March I prices firm on all kin steady demand, and brown sheetings are a request and very firm: prints are advanced, and are advanced abone ontinue active. demand and firm. PET

CLEVELAND, O., Ashanged; Standard whi PITISHURG, Pa., It quiet; crude stendy at 8 refined, 78cc, Philadelp TITUSVILLE, Pa., Ma opened at 864c; higher at 864c; ahipments, 28 thous, 28,000 ST. LOUIS, Mo., Ma mchanged; middling, 1 00; shipments, 1,600; st. NEW ORLEANS, Ma ling, 13c; low middling receipts, 1,508 ball treat Britania, 4,503; the first Britania, 4,503; the first Britania, 4,503; the

WILMINGTON, MAP CHANGE OF VEN
To the Editor a
Conicago, March in
Upon the bench of th
county for more to
been twice reflected
charged the duties
tenpartially, and the charged the duties impartially, and ther to be found in his ju when he is called upo Court, when he is are crimes, that he is arrevines, that he is arrevines, that he is arrevines at satement of needs no vindication. In this matter of the needs of the satement of the sa

ELEGRAPH.

W YORK.

187 august fed white, 31,40 1.61; No. 1 do, 31,4261.65; No. 36: April. 41,43461.65; May 10. 3 5046; steamer, 0,6006 614c; No. 2 March, 57c; April Oats heavy; recoipts, 30,00 bu

and firm; domestic feece, 49,60c; iwashed, 19,64c; Texas, 216,40c. ork duli, old mess, 311,634; new, duli, and active and firm; prime inew, 57,0367,55.

ern. 15@25c. v; Western, 11@10%c. ly at\$1.10. ch, 31@34c; American, 38@400. sis, 13%c. BALTIMORE.

lie.

Jili: crude nominal; refined, 75(c.
Dull; crude nominal; refined, 75(c.
office quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinar; to
agur-A soft, 55(c.
1 at 11.195gcl.lir.
Jiliverpool, per steamer, firmer; cotout, 3,5 (c. 1) at 15,5 (c. 1) at 15,5 (c. 1)

Jiliverpool, per steamer, firmer; cotout, 3,5 (c. 1) at 15,5 (c. 1)

Jiliverpool, per rain, 555(c. 1)

HILADELPHIA.

New York State and Bradford County Western, 124613c. but steady: creamery, 142144c; d dy at \$1.10. dy at \$1.10. ar. 1500 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 10 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. IXANS, March 10.—FLOUR—Duli; superfine XX, 85,566.00; XXX, 86.0036.25; high grades

Quiet but him; press quoted at 2.0025.00, 20.0025.00,

Sore cistern bottom.
Sore of the Tipe on New York, \$1.00 per are a sterling. So.

March 10.—Figure—Quiet; stocks compar-nall; Western superfine, 85.0085.25; common 006.25; Wisconsin extras, 85.0085.26; Min-80.0021.25; winter wheats, Ohio and Micha-gr.00; Illinois and Indians, 85.7585.25; 84. 0081.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent pring wheats, 87.0049.00; winter wheats, 87.00 hanged. ga-Choice Western creameries, 25637c; dairy 1828c; ladle packed, 20625c. Western, 1376314c. PTS-Flour, 3,100 bris; corn, 62,000 bu; whest,

INAUKER.

Ing downward.

IAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed strong;

I Milwaukee hard. St. 28; No. 1 Milwaukee, St. 18;

2 Milwaukee, St. 189; March. St. 189; April. St. 189;

St. 335; No. 3 Milwaukee, St. 5; No. 4. 280; red. 88. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 37c. Oats and scarce; No. 2, 38c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 74c. Barscarce; No. Linc. Hyo quotes you was pork dull at h; No. I spring, 850, stons—Quiet but steady; mess pork dull at h; 81.25 April. Prime steam land, \$7.00 cash; it. Live hogs dull and caster at \$4.1064.50, hogs steady at \$4.75, \$4.50.
PES—Flour, \$,000 bris; wheat, \$7,500 bu; barley, TOLEDO.

CINCINNATI.

SIONS—Pork dull and heavy; holders, in or-iell, seem unwilling to make concessions; ard quiet and weak at \$1.5. Bulk meats quiet \$1.7. \$6.00, and \$0.75. Bacon quiet but steady \$1.5 and \$7.50. Y—Demand fair and market firm at \$1.04. B—Steady and unchanged. ED OIL—Steady at 80c.

LOUISVILLE. FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat higher at \$1.361.77. Corn firmer;
a.3 white, 45.640; do mixed, 43.640. Oats easier;
b. 2 white, 30.640; do mixed, 28.630c. Rye firmer;
b. 2 white, 30.640; do mixed, 28.630c. Rye firmer;
b. 3.650c.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, March lu.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 21,362 bu; shipments, 17,694 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 81.69; March, 81,09; No. 3 cash, 81,695; March, 82,694; March, 8

DETROIT, March 10.—FLOUR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra nominal; No. 1 white, 1.5%; March, \$1.25%; April, \$1.25%; May, \$1.27%; mill-

PEORIA. PROBIA. March 10.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 354@354c; mixed, 354@354c. Oats inactive but firm at 354@354c. Rve steady at 754@764c. Highwings—Steady; 100bris at \$1.05.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 10.—GRAIN, Wheat dull; no sales;
No. thard spring offered at \$1.35. Corn quiet at \$7.36

Gref for new No. 2 on track. Onts dull; 1 car Michigan
at &c on track. By neglected. Barley neglected. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red. \$1.234@1.24. Corn steady at 37@38c. Oats firmer at 34@36c. OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn leady; Western mixed, 57c.

DRY GOODS. New York, March 10.—Business fairly settive and prices firm on all kinds of goods. Cotton goods in steady demand, and several makes of four-yard brown sheetings are advanced Mc. Prints in steady request and very firm; Manchester and Oriental fancy prints are advanced. Ginghams, lawars, and dress goods continue active. Men's wear woolens in steady semand and firm.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Un-changed; Standard white, 110 test, Sc.

PITTEBURG, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Very quiet; crude steady at 91%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, %c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at 85%c; highest, 67%c; lowest, 85%c; closing at 85%c; shipments, 25,00; charters, 27,700; transac-toms, 25,00.

COTTON.

87. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 125c; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 301; shipments, 1,800; stock, 78,800.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 126c; good ordinary, 111%c; Bet receipts, 1,698 bales; gross, 1,896; exports to Great Britain 4,862; the Continent, 5,669; coastwise, 1,467; sales, 6,500; stock, 315,399.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 10.—SPIRITS TURPENTING-

CHANGE OF VENUE—JUDGE JAMESON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Judge Jameson has been upon the bench of the Superior Court of this county for more than fifteen years. He has been twice reclected by the people. He has discharged the duties of his office honestly and impartially, and there is not a spot of dishonor to be found in his judicial character. It is only when he is called upon to preside in the Criminal Court, when thieves, robbers, and other violators of the law are summoned to answer for crimes, that he is arraigned and impended. Beyond a statement of the facts Judge Jameson need no vindication.

In this matter of the change of venue it is a bottorious fraud and perjury. The only mistake made by the Judges is that they do not issue bench-warrants at once against these compliants, whether they are journeymen shoemakers, indisters, or other confederates, and put them upon their trials for perjury. If the State's—Attoriey should happen to second the Judge in his offorts, these complaints against the Bench would case. If Mr. Mills could land only one gang of these conspirators in the Penitentiary we would happen to second prejudice against the dutes.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then yell means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comits." CHANGE OF VENUE-JUDGE JAMESON.

I your child may have worms! Then us use "Brown's Vermifuge Comits." the hest, surest, and most pleasant town. Avoid counterface.

MARINE NEWS. Meeting of the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association Yesterday.

at Buffalo.

Opening the Welland Canal.

LUMBER VESSEL-OWNERS.

The members of the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association of last beason held a meeting in their rooms on South Water street yeaterday afternoon. The attendance numbered about twenty persons all told. The sentiment of those assembled appeared to be unanimous in favor of the abundonment of the Association and in favor of the organization of an owners' and masters' club. During the proceedings Capt. Thornton made a few remarks bearing upon the attempts of the lumber vessel-owners to organize and maintain an association. He said he was sorry to say that all such attempts previous to the present Association have proved abortive and futile. The cause has henerally been bad faith, or, what is just as bad, allered, bad faith. Some member is accused of cutting, and forthwith the Association, as a rule, goes to plees. He suggested that no attempt be made by the Association, as a body, to establish fixed rates of freight and compel all members to adhere to them, for the reason that such action would prove unjust, alike to carrier and shipper. Some vessels are better adapted to carry one description of freight than another. Take, for instance, a schooner of 20,000 feet of lumber carrying capacity, shallow in hold and of great beam, freightling lumber at \$2 per 1,000 feet. Her freight per trip is \$400. Suppose the shipper wishes to give her cedar ties, and the card rate is 8 cents. She will take about 7,000, which constitutes a freight at \$2, the is accused by the Association of being faithless, and nothing is too bad to say about him. Capt. Thornton therefore proposed that a meeting he held every week at 7 o'clock in the evening; also that some question of freight be left entirely at the discretion of each owner and master. He advocated the discussion of freight posed that a meeting be held every week at 7 o'clock in the evening; also that some question of mutan benefit be discussed at the same time. There are scores of questions pertaining to insurance, navi-pors, docks, or anything else having a bearin

Owners of vessels that are wintering on Lake Ontario express serious disappointment at the expressed determination of the Welland Canal authorities not to open that thoroughfare for navigation until the lat of May. The delay this season will be occasioned by a desire to allow contractors to finish certain important work between Welland and Port Coiborne. The contractors in each of these cases call for completion by the lat of May, and it is desirable that the improvements should be made as early as possible. It is possible that some of the contractors may not be able to finish on time, and this may entail a further delay of several days. Indieed, it was hinted here by a party known to be able to speak advisedly that at least one of the contractors cannot finish the work he has undertaken before the 5th of May. This intelligence, from unquestionable authority, will only tend to increase the disappointment of vessel-owners, but they might as well submit to the inevitable with good grace, as fretting will only prove hurtful. Fortunately, the number of grain-carriers wintering at Lake Ontario ports is not as large as usual. This fact, with the unavoidable delay, will in all probability serve to secure for them better rates of freight on iron, doal, and ice than or-THEY FEEL DISAPPOINTED.

COARSE FREIGHTS.

Thus far the charters for coarse freights have been hardly sufficient in number to furnish a basis for comparison with the opening rates of last season. Most of the engagements made within a few days past, for trips along the west shore, were in the shape of open contracts, with no rates of freight definitly fixed. Under such arrangement as this the sohr Bessie Boalt goes to Jacksonport for ties, the sohr Dan Newhall from Kenosha to Jacksonport for cedar posts, and the ochr Sardinia to Kewaunee for shingles. In each of the cases mentioned above the rates paid will probably be higher than those at the opening of last season, but exactly how much higher no one seems prepared to say definitly, although one gentleman fixed the percentage of advance at one-fourth. Martin Ryerson & Co. are authority for the statement that the opening rate on dry lumber from Muskegon to Chicago will be \$1.50 per 1,000 feet. The schr Lyman Davis, they say, will load at Muskegon was \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, and the rate continued unchanged until the middle of May, when a decline of 12% cents was accepted by carriers. Knowing ones predict that rates will advance as the season progresses. COARSE FREIGHTS.

THE ANCHOR-LINE FLEET. The Brie & Western Transportation Company's Anchor-Line fleet of propellers, schooners, and barges has increased to mammoth proportions, as will be seen by the appended list, giving the names and tonnage of the crafts owned and controlled by the Company:

Tons.

| Company: | Tons. | 2,000 Annie Young. | 1,160 | 1,000 Arizona | 1,000 Arizon

OUTWARD BOUND.

The vessels which sailed from this port on Tuesday were all forced to run back by a heavy northeast sea which they encountered below Grosse Point. The scow-brig Gladiator and a three-and-aft schooner came to anchor off Grosse Point; the schr Bessie Boalt sought shelter in the inner harbor, and one or two came into the outer harbor. All of these vessels made another start yesterday, and were joined by the schrs Beloit, H. Rand, J. V. Jones, Driver, Sardinia, Early Bird, Julia B. Merrill, and George L. Wrenn. The snow-storm last night, while it did not imperil these vessels, rendered the experience of those navigating them anything but pleasant. OUTWARD BOUND.

At last accounts the wrock of the prop City of Toledo had not been formally abandoned to the underwriters by the owner of the craft, Philo Chamberlain, of Cleveland. The step is a mere matter of fime, however, as the hull is too badly broken up for successful rescue, and nothing of value in it, aside from the engine and boiler, can be saved.

THE STRAITS.

Robert Diefendorf, agent of the Northern Transit Line propellers, yesterday received the following telegram concerning the Straits:

Cheboygan, March 2.—Mail-chriter grossing on ice. Thermometer below zero yesterday. Heavy snow-storm now prevailing.

WATTS B. HUMPHREY.

THE BOOM IN VESSELS. Vessel property continues in good demand, and values are constantly enhancing. On Friday of last week the schr M. Capron was transferred to M. Engelmann, of Manistee, for a consideration of \$5.500. Since then Mr. Engelmann has been offered \$1,000 more than he paid for the craft, or \$7,500. The Capron was built at Con-

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Disappointment Concerning the Delay in Burralo, N. Y., March 10.—A conference of underwriters, composed of representatives of companies which last season formed the cargo insurance pool, met this morning at the office of Mesers. Smith & Davis, in this city. Among the gentlemen engaged in the meeting are W. F. Motz, President of the Great Western, of New York; Mr. F. B. Dodge, Secretary of the Toledo Fire & Marine; Mr. George A. Tysdale, Secretary of the Mercantile, of Cleveland; Mr. E. G. Hibbard, of Hibbard & Vance, general insurance agents, of Milwaukee; Mr. E. B. C. Hibbard, of Hibbard & Vance, general insurance agents, of Milwaukee; Mr. E. B. Smith, Secretary of the Buffalo Insurance Company; and Mr. Townsend Davis, of this city, General Agent of the Pacific Mutual; Mr. John G. Orr. Local Manager of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company; and J. Hendricks, of the Albany Marine Company. The party were in session all day, and expect to arrive at some conclusion to-morrow morning. The object of the meeting is not wholly understood, but it is doubtless to consider the recent break in insurance rates, and is also to be preliminary to a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the pool in New York on the 18th, and will "sound sentiment" is regard to a proposition for a continuation of the pool of 1879. From interviews with a number of gentlement it was ascertained that they all expressed a fear that the insurance companies in last rear's pool would not be able to come to any basis of agreement, and present appearances were against the organization of a pool for the coming season. These companies were the only ones that had continued to agree, and they would probably work together.

PORT JOTTINGS.

The tugs Tarrant, Hackley, and McClellan were busily engaged yesterday afternoon towing vessels hither and thither.

A meeting of the Seamen's Union will be held friday evening to place in nomination a candidate for President. Tuesday evening of next week is the time fixed for the election.

R. G. Peters, of Manistee, was a visitor to Chicago yesterday. cago yesterday.

The prop Depere arrived here yesterday morning from Millwaukee with the hull of Capt. John Crawford's new tug in tow. The new-comer was towed up the North Branch to receive the boller and engines of the old tug John A. Craw-

boiler and engines or the total from Ogoniz Bay, ford.
Capt. Feltus has arrived from Ogoniz Bay, Big Bay de Noque, to fit out the soft J. W. Brown. The Brown will trade to Ogoniz Ray this season, and carry cedar posts, telegraphpoles, ties, etc.
The tugs Campbell and Flossic Schielcke went into commission yesterday.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL. ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 10.—Water has been let the othe La Salle level of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and local movements are lively. Boats are loading in anticipation of an early opening of navigation, and the Gold Hunter, Industry, and Zinc City will depart in a few days by river with ice for St. Louis. The grain-carrying business has brighter prospects than for years before.

The project of enlarging the canal is eliciting considerable discussion among farmers, shippers, and others interested. The sentiment is generally in favor of a ship canal, and a large delegation will probably be present at the Ottawa meeting on the 18th inst. from this place.

AROUND THE LAKES. counts breaking up.

It will take two years to finish the aqueduct at

The steam-barge Cormorant was at last accounts ready to leave Cleveland—with her consort, the Pelican, in tow—to load with grain for Erie at 2/4 per bu.

Capt. Louis Vance will again sail the schr David Vance, notwithstanding the reports freely circulated that he has abandoned the lakes.

W. H. Mott, of Detroit, has purchased the barge W. Case.

The enzine of the burned prop Meteor is to be placed in Worthington Brothers' steam barge at Black River.

The schr Augustus Ford has been libeled at Detroit for occupying a slip against the will of the owner.

S. B. Humphrey, for many years the agent of the Northern Transportation Company at Grand Rapids, goes to Miwaukee as the agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad.

Manistee River is to be dredged from lake to lake. The expense, \$15,000, will be borne by the lumbermen.

Log-driving has commenced on Bear Creek lumbermen.
Log-driving has commenced on Bear Creek and Little Manistee River.
This season the prop Porter Chamberlain will be commanded by Capt. Stone, of Vermilion.

THE COURTS.

REMANDED. The Bernard-Goodman habeas corpus case came up yesterday morning before Judge Smith. Goodman was arrested several days ago in Hyde Park on a charge of open lewdness and disorierly conduct and fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment sent to the Bridewell. Monday he filed a petition for habeas corpus, alleging several technical irregularities in the proceeding, but principally on the allegation that the Police Justice of Hyde Park had no power to mg, but principally on the allegation that the Police Justice of Hyde Park had no power to send any one convicted before him to the Bridewell, as that was an institution belonging exclusively to Chicago. Another ground was that the officer had arrested his body before attempting to make the amount of the Judgment out of his property. Morton Culver, Goodman's attorney, had made an affidavit of his client's impecuniosity, by which the latter was allowed to procedute as a poor person without paying costs, but when Goodman offered to go on the stand to testify that he had property out of which the judgment for \$200 could have been made without arresting him, the Judge stopped him and said he would not allow him to testify under such circumstances until he had paid the cierk's fees, and that if he had enough money to pay a \$200 judgment he could pay court costs, and gave his attorney live minutes to produce the requisit \$6. The Judge's remarks concerning the lawyer's part in the matter were also anything but complimentary, and were enough to make the checks of any other attorney redden for an hour. The requisit funds were finally produced, and the argument went on. At its close the Judge held that the proceedings had all been regular, that the Justice had not exceeded his powers, and ordered that Goodman should be remanded to custody.

MORE OBJECTIONS. The proposed sale by the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank of the quarter-section known as the S. E. & of Sec. 13, 37, 14, for \$40,000, seems to meet with very strenuous objections. Yesterday Ira Holmes, a creditor against the bank to the amount of \$128,118; W. S. Lasher, a creditor for \$12,000; and H. Lowry, a creditor for \$40,150, united in filing their objections on the ground that all the real estate now held by the bank is rapidly increasing in value, and that bank is rapidly increasing in value, and that there has recently been paid to the creditors a large dividend derived from the sale of the bank buildings. They claim they urged the sale of these bank buildings at a price below their real value because they believed that in so doing they would provide funds for the payment of a dividend and quiet the demands of the creditors, and thus enable the estate to retain for a reasonable time the remainder of the real estate, the advance on which would far exceed the loss on the sale of the bank buildings.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK. THE STATE SAVINGS BANK.
In the case of the State Savings Institution the Receiver yesterday filed a report stating that he had sold the Chicago & Pacific bonds for \$50,000, instead of \$46,000 as he expected. On the 28th of February an order was made directing him to sell his remaining interest, being a deficiency decree for \$110,682 in the decree of Blair vs. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad; also, his interest in 200 of the first mortgage bonds of the road. The bid he then had for these interests was \$46,000, but, after advertising, he yesterday received another bid of \$50,000 for the same assets from John I. Blair, and he was allowed to accept this offer.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Bore Oisen, the will was proven and letters of administration with will annexed were issued to Mary Olsen. The estate is valued at about \$6,000, and is left to his wife,

In the estate of Loomis E. Bullock, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to George S. Bullock and Joseph C. Bullock. The estate is valued at about \$36,000. Deceased devotted \$1,000 to the erection of a monument to the memory of his deceased father; the house and lot known as 300 Calumet avenue and several other lots were left to the children of his brother Joseph; his interest in the business of Bullock Bros. he directed divided equally between his brothers.

In the estate of Stephen Keough, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Elitabeth Keough. The estate is valued at about \$6,000, and was left to his wife, Elizabeth keough, who was also given the custody of his keough, who was also given the custody of his children.

In the estate of William Corrigan, the will was proven, and an appeal was prayed to the Circuit Court from the order admitting the will to probate by Michael Corrigan. The appeal was allowed.

In the estate of David Delcom, the will was proven, and an appeal was prayed to the Circuit Court from the order admitting the will to probate by Michael Corrigan. The appeal was allowed.

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In the estate of David Delcom, the will was proven, and an appeal was prayed to the Circuit Court from the order admitting the will to p

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—1,007, 1,017, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,025, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—647 to 715, inclusive, except 661, 890, 691, 692, 694, and 707. No. 648, McParlin vs. Fleming, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call, 951 to 899, inlusive. Peremptory call, 882, 866, 860, 804, 806, 99, 901, and 903. No. 861, Bamaker vs. Drolenga, n trial. Judge Jameson—Chancery motions at 9:15

JUDGE BOGERS—SI to 91, inclusive, except 84 and 85. No case on trial. The railroad condemnation cases set for to-day are postponed until Tuesday.

JUDGE MORAN—108, 109, 312, 113, 115 to 120, inclusive, except 117, 118, and 128. No 100, King vs. Cox, on trial:

JUDGE TULKY—4, 7, and 8. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal 1,065, 1,067, 1,069, 988, 1,013, and 1,022.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insanc cases 9 to 10a. m. Common law cases—Nos. 57,59, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 82, 83, 87, 89, 90, 91, 82, 86, 87, 71, and 48.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS—Stephen G.
Pitkin et al. vs. John T. Pratt. \$258.

JUDGE GARY—W. H. Moore vs. John H. Ragatz.
\$3,253.—Patrick Downs vs. George C. Munro:
verdict. \$515. and motion for new trial.—A. B.
Newkirk vs. Michael Purcell. \$30.

JUDGE SMITH—S. S. Gregory vs. George Sawin,
\$340.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Priedrich
Hitzemann vs. E. G. Stark and Julius Forbrich,
\$342.

JUDGE ROGERS—Christian Block vs. Martin J.
Andyejeryk; verdict, \$250, and motion for new
trial.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.
OTTAWA, Ill., March 10.—The following were
the Supreme Court proceedings to-day:
MOTIONS DECIDED.
21. Bromley vs. Goodwin; motion overruled to
dismiss appeal.

dismiss appeal.

24. People, etc., ex rel. Hilliard et al. vs. Commissioners of Highways, Town of Oswego, etc.; motion to modify denied.

14. Cochlin vs. The People; rehearing denied; pinion modified.
11. Be Beer vs. The People; Walker, C. J., "We

II. Be Beer vs. The People; Walker, C. J., "We have carefully looked over the papers in this case, and see no reason for granting a super-sedeas; the motion is therefore denied."

9. Wagner vs. The People; case submitted as per stipulation.

II. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. The People, etc.; motion to set aside order of affirmants and dismissed as per stipulation. der of affirmants and dismissed as per stipulation.

115. The People ex rel. Davis vs. The People;
motion for writ of habeas corpus.

83. Stettauer et al. vs. White; motion by appellants for extension of time to file abstracts
and briefs.

89. Ward, Receiver, vs. Farwell; on motion by
plaintiff in error, continuance set aside and appeal dismissed.

48. The People, etc., ex rel. Hanson et al. vs.
McRoberts; motion to dismiss appeal.

81. Beach et al. vs. First Methodist Church,
Fairbury; motion to strike the amended record
from the files and to dismiss the appeal.

8. Davis vs. The People; on motion, leave given
to assign additional errors.

Call of the people's docket;

1. Robbins vs. The People; taken on call.

8. Gough, alias, etc., vs. The People; continued.

3. Alexander vs. The People: taken on call.

ed.
Alexander vs. The People; taken on call.
Dyer vs. The People; dismissed.
Hanrahan vs. The People; taken on call.
Haines vs. The People; argued orally a taken.
7. Bennett vs. The People; passed.
9. Wagner vs. The People; passed.
10. Hayward vs. The People; argued orally?
C. H. Reed, and taken.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BRITISHERS BEATEN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
askington, D. C., March 10.—Gilbert and Washington, D. C., March 10.—Gilbert and Sullivan seem to have lost their right to the production of the "Pirates of Pensance" in this country. At all events a copyright has been issued to Mr. John Stetson, of Boston. It appears that on Feb. 2 last Stetson took out a copyright on a composition entitled the "Pirates of Pensance." The Librarian of Congress having charge of that business says that he has no right to refuse a copyright to any person who applies for one. Mr. Stetson's papers being in due form, a copyright was issued, and Gilbert and Sullivan took no measures to take one out for themselves.

Boston, Mass., March 10.—It is not unlikely the "Pirates of Penzance" will soon figure in the law courts, the contesting parties being Gilbert and Sullivan, authors, and John Stetson, proprietor of the Globe. Theatre. In the latter part of January Stetson made a contract with D'Oyley Carte, by the terms of which the opera was booked for the Globe Theatre for two weeks, beginning March 15, the owners to receive 70 per cent of the receipts. Immediately after the contract was signed Stetson heard whisperings that the proprietors of another theatre were negotiating to buy the piece for Boston and New England. He at once started for New York, where he found that the parties referred to had offered \$5,000 for the piece. Although Stetson had a contract that could not be wiped out, yet he had no one to look to for indemnification but Gilbert and Sullivan's manager, who had no property to attach in case of a suit at law, and who, being an alien, could leave the country, taking the money with him, and leave Stetson to whistle for his damages. Therefore an offer of \$7,000 was made; the opposing managers bid \$10,000, Stetson \$12,000, and so on, bid against bid, until the other party offered the sum of \$90,000. Last week he went to New York again with a blank check and offered \$25,000 for the piece, but Carte would not sell, and Stetson, to protect himself, notified him that he was going te take out a copyright, and entered according to law. He has three months in which to write the piece; so there is no possibility of any other parties putting the opera upon the boards in New England before Stetson's copyright shall have been made on behalf of Gilbert and Sullivan to copyright their work here, although they might easily have done so if they had desired. The Librarian has no right to refuse a copyright to any person who seeks to copyright a new work, and Mr. Stetson's papers were duly issued.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The management of this house are presenting during the present week "After Dark," a drama well known to play-goers. A week or two ago Mr. Lemuel Graham became the scenic artist of the Academy, and in this play he has been af the Academy, and in this play he has been afforded his first opportunity, which he has found in the picture of London Bridge. He has turned out a harmonious, vigorous, and artistic piece of work, which is apt to create a decidedly favorable impression. Mr. Graham, we understand, is a pupil of Malmaha and Roqers, and has during the past three seasons been engaged as scenic artist in the Bush-Street Theatre, San Francisco. The piece is fairly well acted, and is attended by large sudiences. Mr. Harry Pearson plays his old part of Tom. Mr. George W. Thompson is the Gordon Chumley, Mr. J. H. Brown is the H. Gordon Chumley, Mr. J. H. Brown is the Gordon Chumley, Mr. J. H. Brown

OATES, "La Jolie Parfumeuse" drew a large house to Hooley's last evening. The first act passed off coldly, as did the early portion of the second: but Mrs. Oates finally succeeded in rousing the audience by her rendition of the "Bruscamaudience by her rendition of the "Bruscamfille" song; and, from that time forward, the
players had a more pleasant time of it, receiving a fair amount of applause, and eliciting a
large quantity of laughter Rose Michon is a
favorit part with Mrs. Oatos; and she gave it
with, if anything, more than her usual vivacity,
Mr. Lang was so-so as Bacolds. He looked well
and acted fairly; but his voice, though sweet, is
weak, and can stand but a very limited degree
of pressure. The Cocardiers of Mr. Stedman
was a capital performance, and provoked much
hilarity. To-night "The Pretty Perfumer" will be re

THE REMENYI CONCERTS. THE REMENYI CONCERTS.

The Remenyi concerts at the Central Music-Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening promise to be among the most notable musical events of the musical season. With such assistance as Mme. Carreno, the favorit pianist; the Lieserang string quartet, who will accompany Remenyi in the concerted numbers; and Mrs. Thurston and Mr. De Celle, who have been with him through the season, a rare treat may be expected. His own numbers are excellently chosen to show his ability in various kinds of music, and, in some respects, a higher grade of music than he has ever played here before.

AID FOR IRELAND.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Among to-day's contributions to the Irish Famine Fund are \$1,500 from the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and \$1,000 from the athletic entertainment in Madison Square Garden. Among the articles contributed this morning are three full-blood Irish greyhounds, a rohune of Colley Cibber, and a volume of political letters collected and once owned by Wolfe Tone, whose handwriting it contains.

tains.
St. Patrick's Day promises to be a universal holiday for all the people of the distressed Irish and for thousands of their descendants and relatives as well as sympathizers. A round of entertainments, indoor and outdoor, will make the day festive as a carnival and auriforous as a gold faine. A single gentleman offers to furnish one-fourth of a carpu of provisions to lead the United States ship Constitution, now getting ready to go to Ireland. PARNELL IN MONTREAL.

PARNELL IN MONTREAL.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Mr. Parnell left this morning for New York, en route for Engiand, canceling all other engagements. He says that he is going home to fight Lord Besconstield, one of the few remaining fossits of another age, and has confidence in the result. About \$2,000 was raised last night in behalf of his Land-League fund.

PARNELL IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 10.—Charles Stewart Parnell arrived to-night, was received by the Parnell Reception Committee and conducted to the hotel, where he said that during his absence he had visited sixty-two cities, and the cause he represented was enthusiastically received; that \$200,000 had been subscribed, of which \$20,000 had been remitted to Ireland.

OBITUARY.

* JAMES SHERBURNE. SAMES SHEED HIS E.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.
GENEVA LARE, Wis., March 10.—James Sherburne died on Tuesday at the age of 82 years.
Deceased was born in New Hampshire, and during the War of 1812 was, with his father, pressed into the British army. His father soon managed to escape, but James, then a lad of 18 years, served for four years as a drummer boy. He has been a resident near the head of Geneva Lake for the past twenty-two years.

THE HON. ISAAC W. HAYNE. CHARLESTON, March 10.—Issae W. Hayne, for twenty years preceding reconstruction Attor-ney-General of South Carolina, and grandson of the Isaac Hayne who was hanged by the British during their occupation of Charleston in the Revolutionary war, died to-day, aged 70.

PORK-PACKING IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—The total number of hogs packed by Milwaukee packers during the winter season of 1879-'80 is \$40,783, against 444,221 the same period 1878-'79. Average net weight per hog, 21.51 pounds, against 218.88 pounds in 1878-'79. Average yield of lard per hog, 82.25 pounds, against 38.64 pounds in 1878-'79. The summer-packing of 1879, from March 1 to Nov. 1, was 67,587 head, against 196,163 the summer of 1878. Average weight per hog, 205,62, against 195.49 pounds in 1878. The yield of lard was 29.08 pounds per hog, against 30.14 pounds in 1878.

STRIKES.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The lock-out of the olgarmakers because they refused to agn an agreement not to belong to the Union has continued more than three weeks, and both sides are firm. The cigarmakers have been encouraged by the support of all local Union organizations, and have received gifts of money to enable them to hold out. The Saloonkeepers' Association has agreed not to buy stock of manufacturers who demand that the employes shall not belong to the Union.

The safe-workers struck to-day for an increase of wages, and the hand-sewed shoemakers struck against a reduction.

Special Dispaich to The Obicago Tribuna.
BISMARCK, D. T., March 10.—The first mail since Feb. 15 arrived last night. Teams went since Feb. Is arrived last night. Teams went out for seventy miles east, where the train is blockaded. Twenty passengers also came overland. The letter mail brought fourteen full pouches. About three tons of papers are still on the train, which, owing to solid ice on the track, are not expected to reach here this week. Citizens are short of provisions, and are being supplied by the Commissioners at Fort Lincoln. Not a pound of flour in the city. Damage to business great.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

CARRENO MORROW M NIGHT. REMENY SECURE SEATS T TO-DAY.

In which Two Concerts and One Matines EDOUARD REMENYI will be assisted by Mmc. TERESA CARRENO, The LIESEGANG QUARTET, MISS EMMA THURSTON, Mr. E. DECELLE,
And the Celebrated Reader, Miss GAVIN, For which Grand Entertainments tickets will be sold at the Popular Prices of

25 Cents, including RESERVED SEAT, 50 Seventy-five Cents and One Dollar, on and after This Morning, at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

AMERICA'S PRIMA DONNA, ALICE OATES, AND HER COMIC OPERA COMPANY. This (Thursday) evening and Saturday Matinee LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE
Priday and Saturday evenings—LITTLE DUKE.
Monday, March 15—Grand Production of JAMES A.
HERNE'S HEARTS OF OAK. HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS:
POPULAR INDORSEMENT:
Of J. A. Hamilin's new adaptation,
THE LOVE OF TWO SAILORS.

Pronounced by the Press of this city superior to for mer adaptations of the original drams.

ENTIRE NEW SCEVERY. EXCELLENT CAST. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Every Evening, Matiness Wednesday and Saturday Tompkins & Hill's Boston Theatre Company TWO MOTHERS.

T. W. KEENE and MRS. THOS. BARRY Next Week—The inimitable LOTTA. J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Gibest and Bullivan's
PIRATES OF
PENZANCE.
Sunday Night-Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave."

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Ouinc

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ili, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1868 at Il o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year propose of electing Directors for the ensuing year STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Catarrhal

"NAWMARKET, M. H., Dec. Z. 1873.

"For nearly a year I have had such sufficiented and pains in my head and eye, that I could seidom sieep. There appeared to be something in my nose. I had three doctors. Each one said a differentialist, but could not help me. The pains increased. Then Dr. Wef De Meyer's pamphiest was put in my hand. I commenced using the Cure on a Friday, and felt better the next day. On Monday a green Polypus, and Inest and a half leas, with a string on it where it tore away came through my mouth from my nose. There was also a half a cupful of disgusting mucess came from my nose and through that it hought that my eye was gone, but the pain soon disappeared, and my eye is all right. I can now breathed talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again talk, and sleep naturally and I am well again for the good you have done me. With respect,

"BUSAN B. LEIGHTOM."

£c. £c. £c. £c Wel De Meyor's Catarra Cure is sold by drag-gists, or delivered to any address, at 81.50. Dr. W. De Meyer's Treasise on Catarra is mailed free to anybody. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Agents, 46 Dey-st., New York.

FINANCIAL. FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED

GOLD MINING COMPANY Lawrence County, Dakota Territory, ...
"BLACK HILLS." Capital \$10,000,000 In 100,000 Shares of **\$100 EACH**

This famous and valuable property has hereitofore been owned and controlled by a few capitalists, through whose energy and means it has been brought to its present admirable condition.

Monthly dividends of 30 cents per share were commenced in December last.

With the view of creating a market for it these owners have contributed about \$4.00 shares of its capital stock, which have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for sale.

For the present the stock is offered at

TWENTY DOLLARS

per share, but the right is reserved to advance the

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and nierest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. © 1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested of 1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested to on stock options of 40 to 50. Address T. POTTE! WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1884.
Sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for sugar, coffice, &c., as the case may be) addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Whoster, m., of Thursday, the Sth Indian indian artists.

all with brake). Bidders for wagons will state, separately, the price each for top-box, spring seat, and bows and 10 oz duck covers.

Contractors for suzar, coffee, tea, and tobacco will be required to make delivery immediately upon the approval of their contracts, and those for wagons and harness within thirty days thereafter. Any or all bids, of any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government, and the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article named above, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per centum.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified cheek or draft upon some United States of position, and the first which check or draft shall be for must less than five which check or draft shall be for must less than five which check or draft shall be for find an Affair, which check or draft shall be for find the state of the contract to a second and sufficient in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureites, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. Bids not accompanied by a certified cheek or draft will not be considered. No special form for hids is prescribed.

E. J. BROOKE, Acting Commissioner.

cations.

Proposals for a less number than the whole reuired will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any
rall proposals,
Blank proposals, detailed specification, and full inremation as to the manner of bidding, conditions to
observed by bidders, and terms of contract and
remain, will be furnished on application to this of-

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRAC OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPES MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUP MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRAC of MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—Se "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRAC OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemista. Sole Agents for the United States (wholessie only), C. DAVID CO. 48 Mark Lane, London, England. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable inest tution 400 in case of an inguinal Hernis that ea-be retained by the hand that we cannot retain will the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSI TBUSS, patented July 8 153. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Dr. Parker, the patentee, has ind twenty yes peristion, and is caritive many of the worst ex-tupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Cou-onse Truss, adopted by the Government as the COUGH LOZENGES

KEATING'S

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & North-western Scallway.

Naps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Siceping-Cacommodations, asply a say of the circumstate of the Company: 62 Clark-et. Gra Pacific little in the Company: 63 Clark-et. Gra Pacific little in the Company: 64 Clark-et. Gra Pacific little in

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R Depot, corner Madison and Canal-tes, & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Gr Milwankee Express 7.55 am 1.55 pm Milwankee, St. Paul & Minne- | 150 pm Milwankee, St. Paul & Minne- | 150 pm Milwankee, St. Paul & Minne- | 150 pm Milwankee, Madison, and Appleton Express trains. 100 pm 7.00 pm 7.00 pm Milwankee, Madison, Frairie du Chien, lova, and Pakota Ex. 9.00 pm 1.00 pm Milwankee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express. 100 pm Milwankee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express. 100 pm 1.00 pm Milwankee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express. 100 pm 1.00 pm 1.00

Illinois Control Entirons.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 191 Handolph-st. asar Clark, Grant
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Ransas City & Denver Past Bit. 12:30 pm 3:40 am St. Louis. Springfield & Texas. 9:00 am 8:50 pm Mobile & New Orienas Express 9:00 am 8:50 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Texas. 9:00 pm 7:25 am 8:00 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Texas. 9:00 pm 7:25 am St. Louis. Springfield & Texas. 9:00 pm 7:25 am Express 19:00 pm 8:00 pm 19:00 pm

Mail (via Main and Atr Line) Ti00 am 6:30 pm
Day Express.
Ralamagoo Accommodation 4:00 pm 10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily) 10:15 pm 10:30 am
Nuch Express (7:10 pm 10:30 am
To10 pm 17:30 am

| Leave | Arrive.

Leave | Arrive

| Leave | Arrive

Nashville & Viorida Express..... 1730 plm | 735 a.m. MISCELLANEOUS.

273 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult perconally or by mail, free of charge, chronic nervous, or special diseases. In. J. has the only physician in the city who warrants surnopay.

To all who are sufering from the errors an cretions of youth, nervous weakness, early loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe it cure you, right of CHARGE. This great remaissource is a missionary in Rough America, self-addressed envelope to the ILLY, JOHN PH. MAN, Station D, New York City.

ered. No special form for bids is prescribed.

E. J. BROOKS, Acting Commissioner.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Bealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, who be received to the usual conditions of the Store for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence Warehouse in Omnab, or time case of the port) on cars at Omnab,

30 barrels Fork, light mess.

35,000 pounds Floure, in new, strong, single acks, made of twilled cotton, free from string. The Flour to be sent with the proposals. Sample of the Flour to be sent with the proposals. Blank forms of proposals and specifications to be obtained at this office, Proposals usuat be enclosed in sealed envisopes marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and defersed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information and details.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Hand-Stretchers for Ambulance Wagons, and the first of March, instant, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this Depot one hundred and lifty (180) Hand-Stretchers for Ambulance wagons, army pattern, of the adopted specifications.

Proposals for a less number than the whole re-C. H. HOYP, Asst. Q. M., D. S. A., Depot Quartermaster

Chicago & Enstern Hinots Enfirent (Danville Houte.) chet Offices, Telmer House, Grand Pa-che Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinion and Ca-

NO PATE DR. KEAN,

TRIOMAS 8. BARRY, Seventh United States Cavalry, is at the Palmer.

CAPT. W. L. FOULE, Sixth United States Cavalry, is at the Grand Pacific.

WILLIAM W. KELLEY and J. Clem Uhler, San Prancisco, are registered at the Tremont.

JOHN MIDDLETON, Yokohama, Japan, and H. Lane, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

on League is still undecided upon the f permanent quarters. At their meet-the Sherman House, the subject was de to the Committee, and the Club

National Wagon Manufacturers' Associathe Northwest met in adjourned session clock yesterday afternoon in the clubrif the Palmer House, with Clem Studeof South Bend, in the chair. The followmed firms were represented: Brown Manifus Company, Zanesville, O.; Studebaker Srs, South Bend; Fish Brothers, Racine; sid. Lewis & Co., Racine; the Milburn I Company, Toledo, O.; A. A. Cooper, pue; Kansas Manufacturing Company, Toledo, O.; A. M. Cooper, Paul, Lewis & Co., Racine; the Milburn I Company, Toledo, O.; A. A. Cooper, pue; Kansas Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Funk & Hentzel, Burlington; the Webfagon Company, Moundville, W. Va.; the Wagon Company, of Moline; Winchester tridge Manufacturing Company, White Wis.; T. & H. Smith & Co., Pekin; the La Wagon-Works, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Star n Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia; John Berg, Burlington; Peter Schuttler, Chicago; son Wagon Company, Chichnati. The n was short and informal, and no business one, an adjournment being had until 10 kthis morning.

done, an adjournment being had until 10 ock this morning.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

the University of the West, of the Reformed stopal Church, met yesterday afternoon in gentlemen's parlor of the Grand Pacific el for the purpose of considering the request be Western Indiana Railrond Company to their tracks through a portion of the land ated to the college. It will be remembered some three years ago Mr. Edward Martin, saltily gentleman of Red Hook, N. Y., preded to the Reformed Episcopal Church 180 so of land in Sec. 12, Town of Lake, for which had refused \$1,200 an acre, for the purpose aving a grand college erected. The hard as and scarcity of money caused a lagging of enterprise, but it will be pushed forward the mear future. There were present at meeting the donor. Mr. Edward Martin, a swolent-looking and modest gentleman: the Rev. Bishop Cheffey, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop ows, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Gen. C. P. Buckham, Col. J. R. Bennett, Samuel Beers, Gen. D. Strong, H. H. Belding, Dr. William Cooper G. H. Ward. President Brown and Mr. Crawlone of the Directors of the Western Indianical Company, explained what they ded. They simply asked the right of way. The ter was referred to the Executive Committee, port at a future meeting. This was all the mest transacted, when the Board adjourned 2 o clock this afternoon at the same place. THE LIVINGSTON CASE.

TRIBUNK reporter Tuesday met at the ner House Mr. P. W. Roberts, of the Indian eau, who, in response to a question as to the collaboration of the response to Chicago, stated that he on his way back to Washington from Yankton, our Territory, where he had been as a wiffer or the Government in the case just tried not his presence in Chicago, stated that he on his way back to Washington from Yankton, our Territory, where he had been as a wiffer or the Government in the case just tried not his presence in Chicago, stated that he on his way back to Washington from Yankton, our Territory, where he had been as a wiffer or the Government in the case just tried not his presence in

The Court (Judge Jameson) overruled the motion, and the case was set for trial Monday.

B. H. MARTIN & CO.

Some few days ago The TRIBUNE, in one of its Washington specials, announced that the Postmaster-General had directed the Chicago Postmaster General had directed the Chicago Postmaster General had directed the Chicago Postmaster to enter the name of B. H. Martin & Co. upon the list of parties to whom registered letters should not be given up. A reporter consulted the Post-Office authorities here at the time in order to learn the reason why the firm had been denied the privilege of receiving registered letters, but they had had no notification from Washington of the order. The March number of the "United States Official Postal Guide" contains, under the head "Frauds," the usual list of names of "persons conducting fraudulent lotteries and other schemes to defraud the public, to whom payment of money orders and the delivery of registered letters has been prohibited by order of the Postmaster-General," and in it are found the firm names B. H. Burton & Co. and B. H. Martin & Co., with the same place of business—No. 128 Clark street, Chicago—for each. When questioned as to what he knew of the parties, Capt. Stuart, of the Special Agents' Department of the Post-Office, stated that the moving spirit of both firms was the irrepressible Horton, the patent-article and obscene-book vender, whose sins have been written up from time to time in The Tribune. The publication of the firm name in the Post-Office, stated that the moving spirit of both firms was the irrepressible Horton, the patent-article and obscene-book vender, whose sins have been written up from time to time in The Tribune. The publication of the firm name in the Post-Office fraud-list Capt. Stuart looked upon as of very little importance, as Horton simply assumes another alias and trades upon it until he is again reported by some one of his victims. The only effective way to stop his swindling is for the Postmaster-General to forbid the surrendering of

will go on in his filegitimate but profitable business.

MADISON STREET BRIDGS.

There was complaint yesterday in regard to one of the stones put in the new wall of the west abutiment of Madison street bridge, the allegation being that it was bailly gracked and unfit for use in such a place. The complainant was one Dennis Quinn, a laborer on the job, who in unloading the stone noticed its defects and pointed them out to Mr. Artingstall, one of Mr. Cregier's assistants. That gentleman, according to Quinn's story, rather roughly told him to mind his own business, and the stone subsequently went into its place in the wall. The stone was pointed out to a Transune reporter afterwards, but it had been so set that whatever cracks it contained were not exposed to view. The foreman of the work, however, Mr. Sterling, admitted that the stone was seamed, but explained that, being set on its natural bed, no possible harm could come from it. Mr. Artingstall was not around at the time, but Mr. Sterling represented that he had told Quinn to attend to his own business, and that he would look after the stone that went into the wall himself, which was his business. Quina's story was that, on being insuited by Artingstall,—as he termed it,—he took his time and quit. The time-keeper bore him out in this, though the foreman rather intimated that there had been a discharge instead of a voluntary quitting. The city side of the matter is that the wall is being very carefully built of as good stone as may be obtained, that the stone is well banded, and that in case of a

Last Saturday a jury in the Circuit Court, before Judge Moran, returned a verdict of \$5,000 in the Suit of Samuel A. Freeman against the South Side Railway Company for injuries alleged to have been suffered by him it is understood that some interesting developments will take place to-day in this case. Affidavits have been filed, it is alleged, to the effect that a person claiming to be a detective in the employ of the Railroad Company attempted to influence the verdict of the jury by improper means. It is alleged that one of the jurors was given \$100 for the purpose of inducing him to stand out against the plaintiff. It is also alleged that, after the jury had sealed the verdict, the detective, getting nervous, offered \$150 additional if this particular juror would get up in court the next day and rerouliate the verdict. It is alleged that the TRYING TO BRIBE A JUROR. ting nervous, offered \$150 additional if this particular juror would get up in court the next da and repudiate the verdict. It is alleged that the \$100 were taken by the juror and religiously expended by him in paying grocery and other bills, but that he has now made full confession of all the facts in the case. The Railway Company and the lawyers who acted for it repudiate this man and all his works, and no one would dream for a moment of imputing to the firm managing the case for the defense any knowledge, direct or indirect, of any such crookedness. A warrant is out for the arrest of the detective, but it had not been served up to a late hour last night. Probably the man has learned what is in store for him, and has left town. It is alleged that there was also some other tampering with jurors in this case which may not impossibly come to light before the matter is through with.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ox and after the 15th the offices in connection with the Department of Public Works will be opened at 9 and close at 5 o'clook. The hours Awong the building permits issued yesterds was one to the Foss estate to erect three twostory dwellings, corner of Monroe and Green
streets, to cost \$30,000; and one to M. Fahy to
erect a two-story store and dwelling, State
street, near Thirty-sixth, to cost \$3,000.

A PETITION signed by twenty-seven Aldermen
and others was handed the Mayor yesterday asking him to reappoint ex-Boiler-Inspector Murphy to his old position. It was gotten up without Mr. Murphy's knowledge, and when he reads
this morning of what has been done he will be
not a little surprised. The Mayor would not say
what he would do in the matter.

THE Burdick and Clifton Houses were inspected Tuesday. The former was found illadapted to be used as a hotel, and faulty in construction, nor were its means to provide against
fire all they should be. The Clifton House was
in fair condition, and the only recommendations
made were the supplying of a few more axes,
indders, etc., and the covering of some of the
skylights with wire.

The proposition of Col. Davis to have Con-

made were the supplying of a few more axes, indders, etc., and the covering of some of the skylights with wire.

The proposition of Col. Davis to have Congress appropriate \$100,000 for the improvement of the inner harbor of the Chicago River, submitted Monday, meets with the hearty approbation of the city authorities, as a matter of course. It has been a question for some time whether the Government should not also contribute something toward dredging the river, and relieve the city from annual expenditures in that direction.

The Committee on Fire and Water was in session yesterday and disposed of sundry references. The petition of the plumbers for the appointment of an inspector of Drains was placed on file. The remonstrance of the Board of Underwriters against the sale of what is known as "hyperion oil" led to a lengthy wrangle, in which the agent of the oil was the principal spokesman. The matter was finally disposed of for the time being by the Committee's agreeing to witness a test of the oil in connection with the complainants at an early day.

A QUESTION has arisen as to whether persons in arrears for their water-rates up to November not shall be allowed to pay from that date, etc., and continue to use the water. Commissioner Waller thinks the only security or means of forcing the payment of back rates is to turn off the water, and is adverse to accepting any advance payments for property already delinquent, but has referred the matter to the Law Department before making any order. The custom has been in the past in all such cases to credit all advance payments to back rates, and Mr. Waller thinks the rule is a good one.

The Mayor gave it out yesterday that he had thought the matter over and come to the con-

all advance payments to back rates, and Mr. Walier thinks the rule is a good one.

The Mayor gave it out yesterday that he had thought the matter over and come to the conclusion that the dog ordinance should be enforced. He said he would issue a proclamation in a few days giving notice that he would have it enforced on and after a certain day. The discussion of the question during the day brought to light a State law upon the same subject, which requires the Town Assessors to list all the dogs, and fixes a tax of \$1 upon the owners for each and every dog. The city tax is \$2, so it will be seen that if both the ordinance and the law are enforced the dogs have trouble ahead.

The Gas inspector and the People's Gas Light & Coke Company are on the eve of a fight. Some weeks and the Inspector inspected the street lamps and made his report thereon, and yesterday the Company set about doing the work over again, and found that the lamps were consuming more than the Inspector gave them credit for. They contend that the inspector's apparatus made to correspond with theirs, the Company have demanded that the city change the burners on the test lamps every month, but the Inspector refuses to listen to the proposition.

SHALL THE CITY BUT A DEMORY?

Commissioner Waller has addressed the Committee on Harbors and Bridges in reference to dredging the river, and recommends that the city, instead of contracting for the work as horestofore, buy a dredge and do its own work. He estimates that a dredge and do its own work.

scows would cost about \$40,000, and that a tug-boat could be hired, men employed, and the dredging done at a cost of 16 cents per cubic yard; whereas it has cost—under the contract system—about 36 cents per yard. He further estimates that the saving last year if the city had owned its dredge would have been \$34,859, and that the work besides would have been more satisfactorily done. The communication is op-portune from the fact that the Appropriation bill is now under consideration, and the item for dredging has not yet been passed upon.

THE SCHOOLS. nance Committee from the Board of Education's estimate, leaving the Board to spend the lump sum of \$820,026 as it sees fit,—assuming that the

nance Committee from the Board of Education's estimate, leaving the Board to spend the lump sum of \$220,025 as it sees fit,—assuming that the Council follows in the footsteps of the Committee,—is viewed with anything but favor by Superintendent Doty, the executive head of the Chicago public schools. In referring to the matter yesterday, Mr. Doty said that if the recommendation were adopted only \$220,000 would be levied this year for school purposes,—a sum entirely inadequate to the increased needs of the schools. In the first place, the salaries of the present teachers must be paid, whether the school accommodations were increased or not. The additional expense for fuel, rent, janitors, and repairs, would make it necessary to levy fully \$260,000, which would leave \$160,000 to finish the buildings now in course of construction and to purchase new sites and erect new buildings,—a sum so small that it was a diagrace to the city. The Board had asked for a larger sum, not from avarice, but from a desire to keep abreast with the city's enormous growth and the rapidly-increasing school population. In order to meet this latter increase, which was at the rate of \$,000 per annum, at least four new buildings ought to be erected every year. Because this had not been done, there were

school population. In order to meet this satter increase, which was at the rate of 3,000 per annum, at least four new buildings ought to be erected every year. Bocquize this had not been done, there were \$0,000 children in the Schools who, for lack of proper accommodations, could only be taught half a day, while there were 4,000 in rended rooms, unsuited for school purposes, and 2,000 who were cooped up in poorly-lighted and badly-veuiliated basements. The city's past financial straits, together with its false coonomy, has put the Board behind about 33,000 sents, and yet it was proposed to appropriate only enough to finish the buildings now going up and to build two new ones. But school buildings were one thing, and ward improvements another, and a majority of the Council appeared to have the nicest sense of discrimination in favor of the latter and of creating new offices to be filled by party hangers-on. No other department or the City Government was compelled, as was the Board of Education, to employ from sixty to sixty-five new teachers every year. In addition to this, for the proper efficiency of the schools, about one-tenth of the soats ought not to be occupied because of the necessity for grading the schools and making promotions. At present there were 4,800 sents and 85,000 children who were enrolled and supposed to occupy them. The result was a decrease in the efficiency of the work. Of the seventy-rour buildings had been put up since that time which increased the school accommodation, all others having been built to replace these destroyed by the fire. Two more would be finished in May, and two more in September, but even then the accommodations would not begin to keep pace with the demand. There was no appropriation at all in 1876, and that of 1877 was just enough to complete distince 1876, and, though as many more would be added this year, these eight new buildings had been ompeted by the children who had previously been immediations who had get seats. It should be remembered, Mr. Doty said, that 76

PRETENDING TO SELL THE CROOKED STUFF.
Another of the swindlers operating for some time with C. G. Horton and Pete Williams has at last come to grief and been brought up with a round turn through the medium of the Postal laws, which effect results which the State laws full of The swindler arrested vesterials is the fail of. The swindler arrested yesterday is the regularly appointed successor of C. G. Horton, whose doings have been noticed in The Tribune almost weekly. Before his recent arrest Horton was gulling fools all over the country with allurwas gulling fools all over the country with alluring advertisements of counterfeit money under
the allas of O. M. Crey, running this scheme at
the same time, and on many of the same people,
as his lewd pictures and literature. The counterfeit-money scheme has been worked before, but
never with such success and such perfect safeguards against detection.

The first thing is to send to the gull

The first thing is to send to the gull

AN ENTICING LETTER,
similar to the ene following, which was sent by
Mr. R. A. West, the man under arrest:

"CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Mr. William J. Miller: The
object I have in writing you is to get a quiet man
in your locality to handle a line of goods that
will pay a profit of over 15 per cent. Now, if
you wish to engage in a money-making business, and a sure thing, I shall be pleased to correspond with you. If you are ready to take hold
at once, on receipt of 25 cents I will send you by
return mail a sample worth \$1 and full information. If after receiving the sample you are not
entirely satisfied with it, return it and I will send
you back 25 cents. I would prefer to deal with
you in person, and if you are coming to Chicago,
frop me a line and I'll let you know where you
can meet me. You can send your reply in the inclosed envelope. Yours, etc., R. A. West."

When an answer was received with the quarter, which insured the gullibility and willing
criminality of the sender,
A GENUINE \$1 BILL WAS EENT,

criminality of the sender,

A GENUINE \$\frac{1}{2}\$ BILL WAS SENT,

with the following communication:

"If you desire to handle my line of goods, I will furnish you them, well assorted, at the following rates: One hundred, \$15: 200, \$25: 300, \$35: 500, \$50: 1,000, \$75. You can send money to me either by express, Post-Office order, or registered letter, as I can send goods to you by registered letter, as I can send goods to you by registered letter, as I can send goods to you by registered mail at less expense to you. If you prefer, I will send goods by express, on receipt of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ with your order as a guarantee of good faith on your part that you will take up the package when it reaches you. I shall, of course, give you credit for all money sent with your order on the back of this sheet, and on all orders. Do not sign your name, but use the number 27, as I keep a register of all agents by number."

Should the genuine bill produce the desired effect and an order be received, the victim would receive by return mail a package of "boodle" or some cheap jewelry. It was the old story, and the disappointed "shovers of the queer" would be afraid to give away the clever swindler.

One of these letters was sent to Mattoon, Ill., where it was sent to Mayor Harrison. Officer Futrick Gavin was detailed to witch Box 96 at the Post-Office, from which the mail was taken, and yesterday at noon arrested his man, who took out letters addressed to R. A. West and John R. Ackroyd, under which two names the prisoner ran the business. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and in default of \$5,000 ball sent to the County Jail. He refused to open the letters taken from the box, which were postmarked Montford, Wis., Troy, O., Linfield Centre, Mass., Broomfield, Pa., Contralia, Ill., Torcinia, Ill., Burlington, Ia., Woodstock, Ill., New York, and Chicago.

It was found that West did his business in a room adjoining the one occupied by C. G. Horton, at No. 126 Clark street. A GENUINE \$1 BILL WAS BENT,

room adjoining the one occupied by C. G. Horton, at No. 125 Clark street.

An INSPECTION OF HIS BRIOMS
showed that an enormous business had been done, as over 5,000 answers were found neatly tied and indorsed, besides books which showed the amounts received from each party and what snide jewelry had been sent to them.

West was held under the postal laws forbidding the using of the mails to further swindling schemes. The evidence is overwhelming, as all the letters went through the mails, and fer adjunction of the counterfet scheme shows an alarming depravity, as the letters were sent from Maine to California, and for all amounts from \$15 to \$100. Among his effects were found a number of money orders which had not yet been drawn. The senders can only receive the money by acknowledging their complicity with the "cond" men.

As this offense comes under the Postal laws, THE FOLLOWING LEXTER found among the others will, be of especial interest to the Post-Office Department:

"MALONE, N. Y., March 6.—I am in receipt of yours of the 2d, and in reply would say that for the last five years I have been Assistant-Postmaster of this place, and am at present, Inclosed you will find 25 cents, for which please send sample, and in future should I find your business to be anything I could do in the office, as at times I am not at work, and should it pay better than what I am doing at present, I would devote my time to it. In addressing me drop the Assistant-Postmaster. Yours.

They seemed to have dropped him altogether, as his pame does not appear on the books.

We prefused to give his right name beyond

before Commissioner Hoyne one week from to-day at 10 a. m.

A large number of Horson's letters under the alias of O. M. Crey were found in West's room, and it is expected that a case can be made out against him.

EMMA O'DELL.

EMMA O'DELL.

COMPLETE IDENTITY OF HER RENAINS.

The conjectures as to the identity of the girl found in the lake, opposit the Exposition Building, Tuesday afternoon, proved to be correct, the body being that of Emma O'Dell, aged 25, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Caroline O'Dell, at No. 430 Michigan avenue. Her brother fully identified the remains at the Morgue yesterday morning,—not by the features, for they were unrecognizable, she having been in the water nearly six weeks, but by her clothing and a laced shoe.

unrecognizable, she having been in the water nearly six weeks, but by her clothing and a laced shee.

Miss O'Dell, as is known to the readers of The Tribune, disappeared suddenly about the lat of February, and her mother had believed all along that she had been enticed away by Anna O'Brien, whose arrest Mrs. O'Dell caused Tuesday afternoon. The girl left her home on a Saturday evening, having on the outer clothes which she was in the habit of wearing in the kitchen.—a calico dress and a gingham apron. She said nothing to any one as to her intentions, and no suspicion of suicide had been entertained, the family having an idea that she was probably in a house of ill-fame. And the finding of the body in the lake would seem not to have changed the mind of Mrs. O'Dell as to the responsibility of Miss O'Brien for her daughter's waywardness, as she and her son offered in the South-Side Police Court yesterday morning to prosecute her upon the charge of abduction. Mrs. O'Dell was first sworn, but she admitted that she knew nothing that would substantiate the accusation. Her daughter was dead, and her testimony could not be had; and as she (Mrs. O'Dell) could not get justice, she didn't care about saying anything.

George O'Dell next took the stand, and testified that his sister would go off with Miss O'Brien, and it was his belief that the latter had made way with her. His conviction was based on a note in his sister's handwriting implicating her. He found the note last Saturday in his sister's bureau drawer.

Justice Wallace asked him to produce it.
Here Mrs. O'Dell interrupted with the remark, "He burned it, because he was afraid to show it to me."

As there was no evidence whatever against Miss O'Brien, she was of course discharged, and wont on her way just, prior to the advent of a

As there was no evidence whatever against Miss O'Brien, she was of course discharged, and went on her way just prior to the advent of a young man who came is to make inquiry about

went on her way just prior to the advent of a young man who came is to make inquiry about HER HAVING BEEN ARRESTED on other occasions. Although the information didn't come from him, it appears that Miss O'Brien is for was engaged to be married, and was to have been wedded shortly. Coming to the surface in connection with Miss O'Dell, as she did, was certainly unfortunate for her. The young man took no one into his confidence.

In conversation with a reporter, Mrs. O'Dell said that she took Miss O'Brien into her home three months ago out of charity, giving her employment as a sort of housemaid. Emma "took to "her at once, and they became great friends. She attributed her daughter's ruin to Miss O'Brien and the clerk, John Keyes, who, as is known, was arrested on the charge of being the father of Emma's child, but somehow escaped the shouldering of the responsibility thereof. Emma and Miss O'Brien were very intimate, and the night before Emma left she told her mother that Miss O'Brien had filled her up with liquor, and she felt very dizzy.

The note referred to by George O'Dell in his testimony was, he says, found by him only last Saturday night. It was unsigned, and, according to his best recollection, it read about this way: "Miss O'Brien cook me down-town to a bad house, and I am in a family way. I shall go to the lake."

Miss O'Brien emphatically denied the allegation as to her, and said she was never out with Miss O'Dell except twice—once to a matinée, and the other time riding.

Coroner Mann impaneled a jury yesterday afternoon, intending to hold an inquest, but as the witnesses could not be gotten together he deferred it until to-day. He wanted particularly Miss O'Brien, but no one could tell whither she went after she left the Police Court, so an officer was sent out to find her and notify her to be present at the Harrison Street Station at 10 o'clock this morning.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the function of the process.

AUNTY PARKER. AUNII PARK EK.

SHE CLAIMS THAT MR. WOOD WILL NOT TOTE FAIR
A suit of some little interest was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by a Mrs. Margaret
Parker, an aged "Aunty" dwelling in the
colored quarter, against E. A. Wood, formerly
an employe of the Chicago & Rock Island, to recover 1890. The measure records of the Court merely gave the fact that a suit had been com-

menced. Subsequent reportorial investigation brought out the details of the allegations of plaintiff.

Along in November, 1879, Mrs. Parker's husband departed this life, leaving her a \$1,000 insurance policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life. There were some back premiums to be deducted from the face of the policy which brought its value down to \$882. Wood knew her husband, who had also worked for the Railroad Company, and not long after his death he went to Mrs. Parker and persuaded her to believe that he had been appointed her guardian, and that he was entitled to the insurance money. Then he wanted her to go with him to the Company's local agency and consent to his receiving the money. Mrs. Parker is an ignorant woman, unable to read or write, and did what she was told. The policy had been lost prior to her husband's death, and the Company's agent here, before paying the claim, required a bond to indemnify him against any claim that might hereafter be brought by anybody finding the lost policy. Wood procured a bond, which the agent accepted as satisfactory, and was given a draft drawn by the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee on the Mercantile National of New York for \$882, payable to Margaret Parker. According to Mrs. Parker's story, Wood represented to her that he had given the bond as her guardian, and she supposed that, as her guardian, he was entitled to receive the money. She says she never lodorsed the draft, though her mark appears on its back with Wood as witness. At all events Wood got the money and agreed to pay her something from time to time. Up to date he has given her \$18, and now declines, she alleges, to turn over the balance. Hence the appeal to the law. As far as could be learned from the plaintiff, Wood's defense amounts practically to the claim that if he paid the money over she would spend it, and be no better off in a short time than she is now. His claim to the guardian-ship is said to be purely fictitious, however, so that his alleged tender solicitude for Mrs. Parker'er's money is un

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE TENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB held a meeting at No. 108 North Desplaines street last evening, waich was well attended, so far as numbers were concerned. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to reorganize. numbers were concerned. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to reorganize. The reorganization was effected by the reliection of all the old officers, and an Executive Committee. Then the Convention resolved itself into a mob of the whole, and every man present yelled himself hoarse. One hundred and seventeen motions were made, as many amendments, and about one-third as many substitutes,—all bearing upon the matter of choosing a candidate for Alderman. It was eventually decided that there should be no blood wasted over a primary election, but that a Convention should be held to nominate a candidate. But the Stalwarts could not agree upon the manner in which the delegrates to that Convention should be appointed. As the reporter retired from the meeting, at about a quarter past 10 o'clock, the Chair was putting a combination motion to the effect that a committee of two from each precinct in the ward should be appointed by the chair, this committee to appoint five more from each precinct, these five to bring in ten more, and the lot to act in concert with the Executive Committee, and run the Convention to nominate a candidate for Alderman. A doubtful individual was heard to protest that if he were going down town, he would not take Desplaines street to Twelfth, go west on Twelfth to Ashland avenue, thence north to Madison street, and take a car, but he would simply skip along down Milwaukee avenue to his destination. This man was very properly squeiched, and as the reporter was crossing Randolph street, on his way to the office, he understood that the ayes had it on the motion.

The Independent Club of the Fourteenth Ward

derstood that the ayes had it on the motion.

FOURTERNIH WARD.

The Independent Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening at the corner of Milwaukee and Ashland avenues. The Club is composed of citizens of the ward Irrespective of party, who are in favor of James J. McGrath for Aiderman. A committee appointed to wait on J. J. McGrath and tender him the nomination reported that the gentleman had agreed to run if nominated by the Republicans of the ward, but under no other circumstances. It was finally decided to pledge the support of the Club to Mr. McGrath in the event of his nomination. After some minor business, the Club adjourned for one week.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Irish-American Republican Club held a meeting yesterday evening in Judge Gary's court-room in the City-Hall Building. On account of the unavoidable absence of the orators of the evening,—the Hon. W. E. Mason and Col. James.—the Club transacted be further business than the election of Mr. James A. Cole to the office of Recording Secretary, after which it adjourned until Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Extensive Robbery Perpetrated at Sidney, Neb., Yesterday.

Over \$125,000 in Gold Bullion Taken from the Express Office.

And All Except \$13,000 Subsequently Found Under a Coal Pile.

The Alleged Thieves, However, Not Captured at Last Accounts.

A Boy Attempts to Murder His Father-General Oriminal Becord.

BOLD ROBBERY. BOLD ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—A dispatch was received at Union Pagific headquarters, this city, this afternoon, from Sidney, stating that while Express-Agent Allen, of that place, was gone to dinner for about an hour, the office was entered through a hole in the floor and \$125,000 in gold bullion, gold dust, and currency were stolen. It through a hole in the floor and \$125,000 in gold bullion, gold dust, and currency were stolen. It arrived from the Black Hills last night, and was transferred to the office for shipment East to-day. Allen, upon returning to his office, found the door barred, and with the assistance of others, broke in, and then discovered the robbery. Great excitement prevailed. Parties were sent out on foot and borseback in search of the robbers, but as yet prevailed. Parties were sent out on foot and horseback in search of the robbers, but as yet no clew has been obtained. Later in the afternoon, while examining a coal-callar, on Allen's suggestion, as no one had been observed entering, or leaving the building, several bags of bullion and gold-dust were found under the coal amounting to \$112,000. Two building ricks and all the currency, together amounting to \$13,000, could not be found. The robber, or robbers, made away with only what could be conveniently carried, intending, no doubt, to return and get the balance from time to time, as opportunity might offer. It is a very mysterious robbers, and at the same time looks fishy. General Superintendent Clark, of the Union Pacific Company, upon receiving a dispatch, left for Sidney on a special train.

Chevenne, March 10.—A bold and successful robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney.

Sidney on a special train.

CHEYENNE, March 10.—A bold and successful robbery of gold bullon occurred at Sidney, Neb., to-day while the Union Pacific Express Agent, Snyder, was at dinner. The amount taken is variously estimated at \$120,000 to \$200,000. Entrance was effected through the floor of the express office. The robbery was evidently planned in advance of the arrival of the treasure-coach from the Black Hills. The bullion had just been transferred by Luke Voorhees, Superintendent of the Stage-Line, to the express-agent, and consisted of bricks and bars from different mills in Lead City and Deadwood Gulch. Robert Law, Superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific, accompanied by T. Jeff Carr, of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association; started from here on the robbers, who are reported to have gone in a northerly direction, well mounted. A telegram from Sidney just received states that the treas-are has been recovered, except \$13,000. It was found under a pile of coal near the Union Paci-

Of the balance, \$2,000 is in express packages, the rest in bullion.

The special train with Superintendent Law and the detectives made the run to Sidney, 102 miles, in two hours. The detectives were soon at work seeking a clew. It was ascertained that the mounted party going porth were stockmen, well known and above suspicion. Superintendent Law has how in active search for the robbers every available man at that end of the division, and hopes to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Gen. J. T. Clark, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Road, left Omaha this evening on a special train for Sidney, where he is expected at 9 o'clook to-morrow morning.

The bullion was taken from a truck in the express office, which adjoins the telegraph office. The hole made in the floor of the office must have been made by experts, as no unusual noise

have been made by experts, as no unusual noise was heard by the operator, who was in an adjoining room during the absence of the express agent. The immense weight of the treasure, 480 pounds avoirdupois, prevented the robbers from carrying it off, and they were compelled to conceal it at the first agailable spot,—the coal pile. The excitement at Sidney is at fever heat, many being suspected of compilicity in the daring deed. If the evidence should prove strong against some of those suspected, it is thought Nebraska will be saved the expense of a trial.

DE BOER'S CASE. DE BOER'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the application argued on Monday for a supersedeas in the De Boer murdercase. The Court announced that they had fully examined the records in the application for a supersedeas, and that the same must be denied. Chief-Justice Walker, in delivering the opinion of the Court, stated that they had patiently and fully examined the authorities presented by the counsel, but found none to warrant a stay in the execution. The prisoner, Johannes De Boer, now lies at Pontiac under sentence to be hanged on March IT, and, unless Gov. Cullom should interpose, nothing now remains but to execute the sentence.

ALLEGED FRAUDS. New York, March 10.—The Rev. William chorsch called at the police headquarters to say that when a missionary in Africa, in 1875, under authority of the New York Board of Missions, b discovered certain irregularities on the part of some associate missionaries, by which the New York Board was cheated out of \$40,000. He re-turned to New York, and on presenting himself at the office of the Board for his salary was put

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 10.—Lem Ellet, a desperado, who has already served one term in State Prison, was arrested here to day for attempting to murder his father. He fired at him in the street during a quarrel, but fortunately his mother, who saw the attempt, knocked up his arm in time, and the ball passed just over his father's head. He is in custody yet. BRIBERY.

BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10.—Upon the reassembling of the Court to-day, arguments were heard, and an adjournment taken till Monday. The rest of the bribery cases have been continued until the April term by agreement of counsel. This is construed as a virtual abandonment. It is also thought the charges of perjury in the cases already tried will be dropped.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, In., March 10.—A case of incest has just come to light. The inhuman parent is James Sterrett, and the unfortunate daughter is only 10 years of age. The particulars are too vile for publication.

Sterrett has fied the city, and gone to St. Louis. PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 10.—Samuel M. Putney, sent to Jackson for ten years in March, 1877, from the Recorder's Court, Detroit, for forgery, was to-day pardoned on the representation of the prison authorities that he was on his death-bed. NINETY-NINE YEARS.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 9.—Charles Cox, tried at Carthage for the murder of a peddier, has been sentenced to ninety-nine years in the Penitentiary. JOURNALISTIC.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Toledo, O., March 10.—Another of the frequent periodical changes in the management of the Morning Commercial took place yesterday, S. D. Rich, the enterprising manager, retiring, and surning the concern over again to J. K. Brown, Assignee of the Commercial Company. The former publisher, Rich, took charge of the paper, then in the hands of an Assignee, about sixteen months ago, getting a new outfit, and enlarging it to eight pages. He has used considerable enterprise in its conduct, but could not succeed in establishing it upon a solid basis. During his administration it has been avowedly independent, although at different times it manifested a weakness for various candidates, and had been latterly rather favoring the nomination of Biaine. The first intimation that the people generally had of the change was when the paper came out this morning reproducing in prominent position a two-column article advocating

the nomination of Sherman. This, however, was taken as a bit of personal pride on the part of Lawyer Brown in flustrations of his fellow-citizens from Ohio rather than as a foreshadowing of the future policy of the paper. An Advisory Committee of the creditors met yesterday with the Assignee and agreed that he should sell the paper as soon as possible at private or public sale. There have been rumors that Congressman Hurd and Gov. Ashley wanted to purchase it for an organ, but as the paper has always been Republican it will probably remain so.

CASUALTIES. ASPHYXIATED.

ASPHYXIATED.

ASPHYXIATED.

ASPAYETTE, Ind., March 10.—About 7 o'clock this morning a chambermaid at the Lake House discovered a leak in the gas, coming out of room No. 92, occupied by Judge J. R. Troxell, a prominent attorney and influential citizen of Kentland, Ind., who came to Lafayette on Monday, and was yesterday attending to legal matters in the Courts. Unable to arouse the inmate, the porter forced his way in, and found the gas-pipe broken off, the bureau upset, and Troxell lying upon the bed dead, having evidently died from gas-inhalation. Mr. Troxell, when he registered at the hotel, was in very poor health, being a ars-inhalation. Mr. Troxell, when he registered at the hotel, was in very poor health, being a sufferer from consumption and asthma. On Tuesday he was attending to business, and in the evening expressed himself as feeling uncommonly well. About 10 o'clock p. m. Mr. Mertz, one of the proprietors, whose room was directly beneath the one occupied by Troxell, heard a loud noise like the overturning of a piece of furniture, but no further sounds were heard, and nothing was thought of it. It is surmised that the Judge, feeling a severe attack of asthma coming on, had risen for the purpose of ringing the call-bell, and, while feeling therefor, had overturned the bureau. When this fell it knocked against the gas-bracket, breaking it partially off, allowing the gas to escape feroely. He was found lying upon the bed, but was not beneath the clothing. He was 68 years of age. The Coroner was notified, and a Har meeting was also held. Friends came from Kentland this afternoon, and the body was taken to his home in Kentland for interment.

AN EXPLOSION. XENIA, O., March 10.—Another explosion co-curred at the powder-mills last night. Wheel Mill No. 2 exploded, with 150 pounds of powder in it, blowing everything to atoms, and causing a shock and flash of light for miles around. The men had just left the mill, and no one was hurt.

BOY DROWNED. BRIDGEPORT, O., March 10.—George Blacksays, years of age, concluded yesterday that the reather was sufficiently warm to make a bath agreeable, and he accordingly sought the creek just west of town and went in swimming. The chilly water induced cramp, and the lad quickly drowned.

The body of a woman found drowned on the ake shore at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was dentified at 6:30 inst night by Joseph Miehle, salconkeeper at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets. The deceased was Mrs. Crescentia Schmidt, a sister to Mr. Miehle. Her husband died Schmidt, a sister to Mr. Miehle. Her husband died about two years ago, and, about one year ago her insanity became so apparent that she was sent to the Asylum at Jefferson, whence she was released only a few months ago. Her relatives thought she would get along well enough, and found her places to live out as a domestic, but the old fits came upon her, and she lost one situation after another. Recently she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Fred Gotfried, who resides near the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Tuesday night Mrs. Schmidt acted strange and unreasonable, and left the house saying she could find other bread to eat. She had frequently acted in this manner. Mrs. Schmidt was about 29 years of age, and left two children aged 5 and 3 years, over whom Mr. Miehle is guardian.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon some school-boys from the Skinner School, while on their way home, found the dead body of a newly-born home, found the dead body of a newly-bornmale infant in the catch-basin of the sewer at
the corner of Adams and Aberdeen
streets. The remains were taken to
the West Madison-Street Station, where the
Coroner held an inquest u pon them. The jury
returned a verdict stating the facts, and leaving
the question of the child's abandonment and
death an open one. The little one had,
however, been born alive, and some unnatural
mother is responsible for the infanticide.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

There has been brought out by F. Speyer & Co., New York, an issue of \$10,000,000 in gold bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of California, and by a syndicate composed of Brewster, Basset & Co., Boston; Laz Speyer Ellissen, Frankfort-on-Main; Speyer Brothers, London; Teixeira de Mattos Brothers, Amsterdam; E. J. Meyer, Berlin., The subscription opens to-day and closes tomorrow. The bonds bear interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. The issue price is 97%.

Go where you will, a better cigar or ound than at Dawson's, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

COP. OLIN—At Wankesha, Wis, at 9 o'clock a. m., March (0, Arthur Mitton Olin, only son of Harvey C. and Ida Olin, aged 4 years and 3 months.

MCMULL.EN—At residence, 35 Centre-sy., of sear-let-fever, Rose Mary, daughter of James and Mary Ann McMullen, aged 22 months.

ADAMS—At his residence, 128 Pine-st. of pneumonia, Hugh Adams, aged 60.

PURINTON—In Creston, Ia, March 8, of pneumonia, Hugh Adams, aged 7 years.

EF Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

CALNER—March 10, at 662 Adams—st., Miss Aurs A. Calner.

Calner.
Funeral service at 584 Adams-st., March 11, at 3 p.
m. Services at Normal, Ill., 3 p. m., March 12, at 3 p.
(287 Normal, Bloomington, and Springfield papers
please copy. THE FITTEST SUBJECTS THE FITTEST SUBJECTS
for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious, and nervous. To such persons Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection from the malarial pest, by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power
of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach, and bowels, which
increase the danger to be apprehended from
miasma. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type. The field in which
this leading family medicine has achieved some
of its astonishing and amply proven effects, is a
very wide one. In the malarious regions of our
own country, in South America, Mexico, and
across the seas, it has given unmistakable evidences of its curative value. At home and
abroad it has always sustained its high reputation, nor has it ever been affected by competition of so-called tonics represented to possess
kindred or equal efficacy. It stands alone, unequaled among our national remedies.

Political.

A MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD REPUBlican Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at
288 West Lake-st.

A MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD
Regular Republican Club will be held this evening at 856 Milwaukee-av. (Lociner's Hall), when the
question of nominating an Aiderman will be introduced. JOHN GIBBS, Secretary.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S
Auxiliary Club will be held in the Sevenice enth
Ward at Svea Hall, corner Chicago-av. and Larrabeest. Friday evening at 8 o'clocks av. and Larrabeest. Friday evening at 8 o'clocks. Av. and Larrabeest. Friday evening at 8 o'clocks.

The Sevening at 8 o'clocks.

Miscellaneous.

CENTENARY OF DR. CHANNING—WEDNESday, April, will be the centenary of the birth of
William Ellery Channing, and it is felt that an occasion of so much interest should no be allowed to pass
without notice in Chicago. A preliminary meeting of
those interested in the matter will be held at the
Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon at 5 o'clock in
club-room No. 4 to make such arrangements as may
be agreed upon. The members of our Unitarian societies, alike ladies and gentlemen, and calco all
friends who are willing to cooperate, are cordially inBROOKE HERSTOHD,
W. E. ALGER.
E. I. GALVIN.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Rich Flavors

ROYAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ROYAL VANILLA and LEMON preserve to the highest degree the true flavors of the fruit. For peculiar delicacy and richness, as well as great strength and perfect purity, they have no equal.

As proprietors of the Royal Baking Powder, we assure our patrons that the same standard of excellence is adopted for the Royal Flavoring Extracts as in the Baking Powder.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE:

That the Order of the Postmaster-General against the Mails of the Louisiana State Lottery Company is RESCINDED.

Registered Letters and Money Orders can be sent through the Mails as formerly. Mr. LAZ. SPEYER ELI THE LOUISIANA

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in less for the term of Tweaty-8ve Fears, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwheining popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Con-stitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of \$1,00,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350.000.

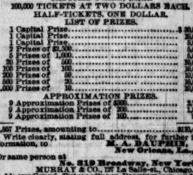
of \$350.00.

115 GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS
have been held, and the SECOND TURSDAY of each
month was fixed upon as the regular day.

The scheme has steadily been as follows:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$3,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS RACH.



Or same person at Me. S19 Breadway, New York.

MURRAY & CO., Et La Salle-st, Chicago,
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under
the supervision and management of GENERALS G.
T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS OUTSIDE
the UNITED STATES, and all persons pretending to
be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise
are SWINDLERS.



AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, March H, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

CROCKERY and

30 Casks American W. G. Ware. 40 Crates English W. G. Ware. 15 Casks Rock. and Yellow Ware. ,500 Bris. Glassware, "assorted." Glass and Bronze Lamps, Lamp Chimners, Burners, Shades, &c.

A large assortiment of TABLE CUTLIERY of the and medium grades.

At 2:30 p. m., a lot of second-hand FURNITURE,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-st., General Auctioneers. CLOSING-OUT SALE Fine Art Depository, 220 Wabash-av.,

Continues Every Day This Week.
THIS STOCK MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. FRIDAY,

Special Sale of Mirrors. BY WM. MOOREHOUSE. On Thursday, March II, at 9:30 a. m.,

At 160 South Halsted-st THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of 14-room house, removed for convenience of sale positive. WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

VOLUME FINANC SUE OF \$10,00

CENT FIRST GOLD BOND

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OMDS TO REARES OF INTERPROVISION FOR RIGHTS IN THE NAME OCTOBER I, ES; AN ING, AND PAYABLYEARS FROM ble half-yearly

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Mr. E. J. MEYER,

over the main line or the sad, in view of common into Railboad Company has take Division of the Southern P na, for a period of not less uary, 1881, and by the terms to not completed in five yethers is a connection of the a not completed in five years f there is a connection of the So of California with the Eastern what is known as the 32d parall-be extended until which connect met extension does not excen-tion years in all. "from January the lease, "the net rental agree continuance of this lease and a shall be two hundred and fifty three thousand dollars a year present, on about Sil miles, equal mail rental). "and if, for any duced by mutual consent of the

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